The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1873. NUMBER 88.

TRIMMINGS, &c.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State & Washington-sts.,

Call special attention to a large line of

BLACK and COLORED

YAK

Trimming Laces

A most popular article, which they are offering at a large concession from former prices. Also great bargains in Beaded Guipure and Beaded Yak Laces, entirely new. Also a fine stock of Black Thread and Fr. Trimming Laces, much below the usual market prices.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

BRUSHES.

NOTICE.

GREAT SALE OF

Brushes!

AT ACTUAL COST.

As we must have money, we will sell our entire stock, consisting of everything in the Brush line, which we will sell AT ACTUAL COST for 30 days. NO HUMBUG. Come and see for yourself.

EDWARD C. DOUGLAS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Brushes,

NO. 82 EAST LAKE-ST.,

OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.

WANTED.

WANTED,

To purchase or lease, by the NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Philadelphia, Penn., an eligible site for purpose of erecting a handsome marble-front building, same to be occupied by them as their Western Branch Department.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of a building suitable for their use. Address the undersigned for 10 days, care Snyder & Miller, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

W. D. HALFMANN, Secretary.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented; needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address

SECOMB & CO.,

187 State-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

PARTNERSHIP.

A gentleman having $35,000, would like to invest it in a safe, good paying business. Address, in confidence, for one week, C. D. F., Tribune office, when interview can be had if business is desirable.

OPERA GLASSES.

$1,000.00 CHALLENGE!

The above sum will be forfeited and given to charitable institutions if there is a house in this city which can show such a select assortment of

Opera Glasses

And OPTICAL GOODS in general as the undersigned has now imported, which he will SELL LOWER than ever before. M. POLACHEK, Optician, 78 Madison-st., next to McVicker's.

TO RENT.

Desirable Stores under the Clifton House, Corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-av. I desire to have these Stores occupied, and will make terms Satisfactory.

IRA HOLMES,

Manufacturers' National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Down the last day of every month. A $20 Prize, amounting to $240,000, for 10 tickets at $10; Halves, $5; and for tickets, to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 3442, St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Inspection twice every month. Circulars, giving full information, free on application. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Extraordinary drawing 18th December. Address A. A. MARIO & CO., Agents, 12 Broadway, New York, Room 16, or P. O. Box 6674.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY (not heretofore proven) are required, by a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, to present and prove the same before F. C. Hale, Esq., Special Master, at his office, 120 Dearborn-st., Chicago, within 90 days from the 1st of October, 1873, or be barred from participating in the assets of said Company.

GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1873.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Applications for sleeping-car accommodations over the Kansas Pacific Railroad may be made to the undersigned at office, No. 97 South Clark-st., Chicago.

C. H. HALLOCK,

Asst. V. P. and Q. P. Railroads.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS

BELOW GOLD VALUE.

The Time to Buy!

The Cheapest Place!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

We are offering our goods at the unprecedented low prices as follows:

All-Wool Empress Cloths at 35 cts.
Fine all-wool Camel's Hair at 37 1-2.
All-Wool Serges at 50c.
Wool Plaids at 35c.
All-Wool Plaids at 35c.
All-Wool Plaid Satteens at 50c.
All-Wool Fine French Cashmeres, in all colors, at 75c., worth $1.25.
French Satteens, 40c.
Serges, Plaids, Diagonals, Mohairs, &c., 25, 30, and 35c.
French Chintz Prints at 18c., former price 45c.
Superior quality Lyons Poplin at 75c.
Black Alpacas and Mohairs at 25c.
5-4 Black Cashmeres, 85c.
All best brands American Prints, 9c.
All-Wool Flannels, 25c.

GROS GRAIN

BLACK SILKS!

Reduced to 87 1-2c., $1, $1.25, and $1.50.
Colored Fancy Striped Silks at 65, 75, 85c., and $1.00.
Plain Colored Silks from 75c. up.

The above goods are lower than ever offered before.

Trimming and Lyons Cloaking Velvets at from 25 to 40 per cent below former prices.

In addition to the above we have made large reductions in every department in the House.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

106, 108 & 110 State-st.

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.

G. MENDELSON,

34 Washington, near State-st.,

Respectfully announces to the

Ladies of Chicago

That the Splendid Collection of

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES

Which formed the topic of Great Admiration and the Centre of Attraction at the late

Chicago Exposition,

Will be offered for Sale now at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

This is a chance of securing

Real Works of Art at Less than Half Their Value.

The Sale of

The Entire Stock of Choicest Novelties in Every Department

TO CONTINUE AT

Panic Prices!

Special Bargains will be found in Thread Guipure Laces, Rich Trimmings, Gimps, Fringes, Loops, Ornaments, Smoked Pearl Buttons and Slides, Steel Ornaments, Pearl, Bone and Gilt Stick Fans.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE

$5,000, $5,000.

GRAIN ELEVATOR

In Mason City, Illinois, on Jacksonville branch C. & A. Railroad, the largest grain shipping station in the State; over 800,000 bushels shipped through this house last year. Located until 1st of September, 1874, to responsible parties, at $100 per month. Over 30 per cent on investment. Apply to

R. S. McCORMICK,

Room 1 McCormick's Hall, corner of Kinzie and Clark-sts.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago will be held at the Church, corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-third-st., Monday evening, Nov. 17, at 7:30. There will be business of importance to attend to. In connection with this meeting there will also be a rental of pews.

By order of the Trustees.

C. J. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

AT RETAIL,

COMMENCING

MONDAY MORNING,

NOV. 17.

Simpson, Norwell & Co.

Will offer MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 17, at an enormous sacrifice, a large line of

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

PURCHASED AT

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.'S

GREAT

Panic Sale.

Our own immense stock we have MARKED DOWN to correspondingly low prices, desiring to convert it promptly into cash.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.,

79 & 81 State-st.,

Between Randolph and Washington.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

REMEMBER

THE

Great Cost Sale

OF

LINENS

AND

Housekeeping Goods

Begins Tuesday a. m. at

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.'S,

137 & 139 State-st.

FURS.

TO THE

LADIES.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

161 State-st.,

The great FUR MANUFACTURING House of Chicago, will, THIS DAY, commence their exhibition of the finest stock and styles of extra LONDON-DYED FUR SEAL SACQUES, MUFFS, AND BOAS IN AMERICA.

Also, all other kinds of Ladies' and Gents' FUR GOODS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

PHANTOM POWDER.

"PHANTOM."

"Elgin's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the most whitish, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. You are sure to be delighted with the surprising BEAUTY it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box. The trade supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

THE SPANISH OUTRAGE

Sunday Does Not Interrupt the Warlike Preparations in the Navy-Yards.

Seven Hundred Men Busy All Day at the Philadelphia Yard.

The Minnesota, Colorado, Ajax, Canandaigua, Nahant, and Powhatan Getting Ready.

Evidence of Capt. Fry's Citizenship and the American Register of the Virginius.

What Secretary Belknap Says About the Secret Cabinet Meeting.

Ample Measures Decided Upon to Vindicate the National Honor.

What Brother-in-Law Casey Knows About the Situation.

Views of Cabinet Ministers and Members of Congress in Washington.

The Spaniards Unearth a Cuban Mare's Nest at Halquin.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Cuban Sympathizers at St. Louis.

The Government Unanimously Recommended to Interfere.

Prospects of a Ministerial Crisis at Madrid.

Tidings from Minister Sickles Anxiously Awaited.

Views of the London Papers.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

PHILADELPHIA MOVEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Seven hundred men were at work to-day on the monitors Manhattan, Ajax, and Canandaigua. The Manhattan will go into commission to-morrow. The Ajax will have its sheets placed to-morrow. The Pinta, a large tug, is being made ready as dispatch boat between Key West and Havana. The Powhatan and Monongahela are expected daily from New York. The former will act as consort to the Manhattan.

ACTIVITY AT THE BROOKLYN YARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—About 5,000 persons visited the Navy-yard yesterday, many of them being in search of work, not taking into account those who were there for purely personal motives. The officers of the yard say that no time since the war has the general public evinced such

INTEREST IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE NAVY-YARD.

No secret is made of the fact that orders have been received from Washington to prepare all available vessels in the yard for active service as soon as possible, and well informed parties say orders have been issued to prepare for sea at once every suitable vessel in the United States. The frigates Minnesota and Colorado, each carrying fifty guns, will be ready for sea within twenty-five days. Capt. Ransom does not believe there is no vessel in our navy competent to

CONTEND WITH THE SPANISH FRIGATE ARAPILES,

but believes that one of our monitors can easily put shots clear through her, and disable her machinery. It is not true that orders have been received from the Navy Department to stop work on the Arapiles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Last night about $1,000,000 was sent to the Navy-Yards at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, to be paid out by disbursing officers for repairs and supplies for the vessels to be dispatched to Cuba. This is looked upon as another evidence of business. Strange as it may seem, financial confidence has attended these apparently irresolute measures. The late effort to reduce the navy and its expenses, of which Senators Bontwell and Logan were the leaders, has lost support, greatly to the joy of the marines.

ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The Cuban dilemma is the Sunday talk of the city. President Grant being absent to-day visiting his mother at the house of Abel R. Corbin, at Elizabeth, N. J., the correspondents have been edified by the

VIEWS OF MR. CASEY,

Grant's brother-in-law, and Collector of the Port of New Orleans. Casey says that Gen. Longstreet has, for a year past, been organizing a pioneer expedition in New Orleans for an advance upon Cuba at the moment the Government would be embroiled, which he has all along anticipated. This expedition enrolls 10,000 men. The shortest time ever made steaming from New Orleans to Havana is forty-three hours. The average time is from sixty to eighty hours. He says

HAVANA CAN BE STARVED OUT.

Eight dollars a head is the duty upon the importation of Texas cattle to the island, and $110 per head for horses, of which the entire cavalry reliance of the island is dependent upon the United States.

THE CABINET IN A STERN HUMOR.

Mr. Casey says that every member of the Cabinet is stiff for maintaining the whole dignity of the country, including Mr. Fish, whom he regards not only as conservative on this question, but on all. The President, he says, is particularly earnest, but got such a scoring from Mr. Sumner on account of the decisive measures of one of our ships-of-war off the coast of Hayti, that he is too considerate to adopt war measures before Congress meets, in the small lapse of only a fortnight.

THE CONVERSATION'S ELEGANT

says Mr. Casey, has been centralized in view of a conflict with Cuba, which shall avenge the fate of Lopez and Crittenden.

There are some ironclads at New Orleans, but he cannot speak as to their condition.

THE FRENCH ELEMENT

in Louisiana has hated the Spanish ever since the wanton execution of the French colonist by O'Reilly, who built the Moro Castle at Havana, and, sailing to take possession of Louisiana after its cession to Spain, set the precedent for the Virginius massacre by shooting the noblest Creoles for merely protesting against their surrender to Spain without their consent. Casey says that

THE AMERICAN WAR SHIPS

if inferior to the Spanish, have superior officers and artillerists, and that the distance between Cuba and Spain, and Spanish contention at home, besides the expansion of the Spanish military lines by the Cuban insurrection would give us a numerical supremacy in land forces such as the English had when they captured Havana by siege in the last century. The Pensacola navy-yard would be our natural base of operations. The President has considered all these questions, and sees that

THE ONLY PROBLEM

is to neutralize the Spanish navy, for the Cubans, not only throughout the island, but even in Havana, so greatly exceed both the Spanish military forces and the Volunteers, that an insurrection would spring up simultaneously with our naval interference, and the Spanish fleet, unable to get coal or provisions, would be starved out like the Spanish garrisons.

NO REGIMAN FOR ANNEXATION.

Casey says that no member of the Cabinet wants to see Cuba possessed by us, but that commercial relations with Cuba are demanded; and also a more equal consideration at the hands of the Spanish, which shall place us on an equality with the English, who have not been annoyed in any way, while American citizens, native and naturalized, have been put to death, as if everything was to be feared from England and nothing from America.

MR. FISH

talks with as much spirit at present as any other member of the Cabinet.

ROBESON

has been nursing the navy for the past year, and thinks it efficient enough, considering the Spanish disadvantages, to make easy work.

THE PRESIDENT

will speak in his message with vigor on the Cuban question, and await prompt action by Congress. A canvass was made to-day of

THE CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS

in the city, and no dissentients were found to immediate work which shall put the Cuban issue above complication. The Democratic members see their opportunity to harmonize the late Rebel element, nationalize it, and appear before the country to be the fighting party; while the Republican members seem afraid to make the admission, but the commercial interests have forced upon them such a peace policy as derogates from the national manhood.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK,

of Nebraska, who has just returned from Europe, reports that, after visiting the Cabinet Ministers, he found Fish as bellicose as any. The interest for the moment concentrates upon

SICKLES, AT MADRID.

His diplomacy and audacity are now on trial; and, as there is no news from him, his well-understood character is canvassed for the solution of the immediate causes of his recent action. His former sympathies with the filibustering classes and his knowledge of the popular temperament of our great maritime cities, lead to the general opinion that he will bluff out the situation, and risk the upsetting of Castelar's Government rather than disappoint sanguine expectations in America.

EIGHT BRITISH SUBJECTS EXECUTED.

It is stated on good authority that the British Consul at Havana has telegraphed to Minister Thornton that eight of the persons executed at Santiago de Cuba were British subjects. This news intensifies the interest on the Spanish question, and encourages the idea of joint British and American intervention, where the British navy will solve all doubts as to the incapacity of our own.

CAPT. FRY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, passed through this city yesterday, on his way to his post of duty, and had a long interview with Secretary Fish. He stated that Capt. *Fry* appeared before him at Kingston, the day before sailing, and made oath to citizenship, and to the correctness of his papers, which of course were captured with the vessel. Mr. Pearne is the only witness left. He further stated that the Virginius had been regularly cleared from his port seven or eight times before.

NO FURTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—There is nothing new in official circles concerning the Virginius.

A CUBAN CONSPIRACY.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN HAD THE VIRGINIUS EXPEDITION LANDED.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—The *Voce de Cuba* says a conspiracy has been discovered in Halquin and the surrounding jurisdiction, for a rising simultaneously with the landing of the Virginius expedition. The plot had extensive ramifications throughout the island; and was to have been carried into execution on the 1st of November. Many persons have already been arrested, and arrests are daily increasing. The *Voce* hopes that the sentinel presentiments of taking part in the conspiracy will be judged in accordance with the utmost severity of the law.

THE VOICE OF ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WAR MASS-MEETING.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—The speakers at the war mass-meeting last night were Democrats and friends of the South during the rebellion, with one or two exceptions. Several had also been officers in the Confederate service. The fact is significant as showing the increase of national sentiment in the Southern States.

MR. A. W. SLAYBACH

was formerly a Colonel in the rebel army. After speaking in terms of the strongest invective of the late outrage, Col. Slaybach reviewed the history of Mr. Sickles, stigmatizing him as a milk-and-water diplomat, whose half-way measures united the Spaniards. Of the execution of the officers and crew of the Virginius, he said: "You cannot wipe out this thing by an apology."

COL. NAT. CLAYBORNE

said: "The Island of Cuba is a part and parcel of this land. If Gen. Grant stands by the people as a soldier and a patriot, the people will stand by Gen. Grant."

MAYOR BROWN

said: "I will detain you but a very few moments, as I know there are others here more eloquent than myself. This is a called meeting to-night, but when I look around me I can hardly call it so. It is a spontaneous outpouring of the whole people." [A voice, "By Heaven, we are all in for it."] "The question now arises, what course should our Government pursue in vindication of her honor. [Many voices, "War! War!"]

The Mayor went on to say it was not the first, second, nor probably the twentieth time we have been insulted by the Cuban authorities, or rather by the Spanish Government. "We have said to that Government, we desire to live in harmony with you, but your answer has been nothing but insult upon insult, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. He was in favor of calling upon our Government to adopt such measures as will, if necessary, compel us to take charge of Cuba. [Applause.] Some would urge the panic and the financial situation, but he would ask if these things are to be counted against our honor and the blood of American citizens. [Cries of "No, no."]

It was urged, too, that we are not a united people. [Voices, "We are; we are."] He was in favor of coercive measures of suitable redress for the past, and proper guarantees for the future. Manifest destiny said we should control this entire continent.

GEN. A. J. BAKER,

formerly Attorney General of the State, in the course of his remarks, told the crowd that, if the Administration accepted any moderate apology, it would be consigned to eternal infamy. All of the speeches were of the same tenor.

[To the Associated Press.]

A CALL TO ARMS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Col. L. M. Sabier, of this city, having telegraphed Gov. Woodson proffering a regiment of infantry for service against Cuba, that gentleman has replied as follows: "I wish I had the honor at once to accept the services of your regiment, but we must abide by the action of the general authorities. Accept my thanks for this manifestation of energy and patriotism, and rest assured, when the time for action comes, you will be remembered, and that time will soon come, unless the Government is oblivious to the demands of patriotism, humanity, and the voice of the people."

NEW YORK GOSSIP AND OPINION.

AT THE HOTELS AND CLUBS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—At the hotels and clubs the Cuban difficulty and the complications certain to arise from it is the universal subject of conversation. It is generally conceded that unless the Madrid Government consents to a joint intervention in order to restore tranquility in Cuba and punish the perpetrators of the recent outrage,

WAR WITH SPAIN IS INEVITABLE.

The majority are unanimous in expressing the belief that everything will be done to uphold the National reputation.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

who was in the city yesterday, is reported to have said to an intimate friend who called on him: "You are aware that I have been considered somewhat blood-thirsty on this matter, but the entire Cabinet are now of my mind. At a Cabinet meeting held yesterday we were a unit, and if the American people are not satisfied with the measures resolved upon at that meeting to vindicate the national honor, they must be very hard to please."

THE NEWS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—There are rumors that a ministerial crisis is impending in consequence of the Virginius affair, but this truth is denied in official quarters. A delegation from the Spanish Colonial Club waited upon the Minister of War and asked him to keep Capt.-Gen. Jocellar at Havana. The Minister replied that he would be unable to decide until he was more fully informed of recent events in Cuba. The *Correspondencia* contradicts the current report that Jocellar has resigned.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 17—5 a. m.—The *Times* this morning, in a leading editorial, says if the Virginius affair had occurred during the ascendency of the Democratic party, it would have been immediately annexed. It draws a contrast between the conduct of the Spaniards in Cuba and the lenient treatment by the American Government of foreign blockade-runners during the Rebellion. If England is called upon to act in consequence of the execution of any of her own subjects, there is no reason why she should not acknowledge the independence of Cuba, especially if the act would check such outrages. It recommends the adoption of that line of policy by the last Cabinet, and was not settled, if at least withdrawn; and subsequently an assignment was made of the real and personal property of Kenyon Cox & Co. to W. L. Scott for the benefit of the creditors of the firm. It appears from a copy of the full deed of assignment, which the New York *Tribune* will print to-morrow morning, that the creditors agree not to bring any action against Mr. Drew because of any claim against Kenyon Cox & Co. until the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the assignment. This consists of a bond and mortgage on real estate in this city and Westchester County worth $300,000, and a $400,000 claimon the Canton Company of Baltimore, which is valued at fifty cents on the dollar, making a total of $500,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a full copy of the deed of assignment of the real and personal property of Kenyon Cox & Co. to William L. Scott, also a guarantee by Daniel Drew to pay for the benefit of the creditors all deficiency that may arise in the discharge of the debts of Kenyon Cox & Co., provided for in the assignments, over and above the amount realized under the assignment. The creditors agree not to bring any action against Daniel Drew on account of any claim against Kenyon Cox & Co. until the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the assignment, or until he shall make default in his guarantee of $500,000, for which he has deposited securities, and bonds and mortgages.

MR. BEECHER'S APPEAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Rev. Mr. Beecher, in his sermon to-day, said the *Tribune* made a powerful appeal to the sympathies of the American people, in favor of free Cuba, denounced the execution at Santiago as an outrage against humanity and civilization, proceeding from a cruel love of blood. He thought, however, our Government should act thoughtfully and not rashly; and if Spain cannot stop such abominations, let the hand of national justice fall not only upon the perpetrators, but so as to give knowledge and freedom to those who desire liberty, and the help of every honest heart on the globe.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Great Oakland Race—True Blue Permanently Disabled as a Race-Horse—Sketches of Some of the Contestants.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Chamberlain, the owner of True Blue, says he believes his horse is permanently disabled as a racer by the accident yesterday. Various conjectures have been made as to the manner in which the accident occurred. No one knows certainly, but it is generally believed the horse must have struck his foot into a hole made by a gopher. True Blue was at his stable to-day, very stiff and lame.

[The following, from the New York *Sun* of Friday, gives some facts of interest in regard to the horses which participated in the great race near San Francisco, on Saturday, an account of which appears in another part of this paper.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

A great horse-race is to be run to-morrow on the Oakland Park course, near San Francisco. It is to be a free-for-all race of four-mile heats for a purse of $20,000. Any horse may be entered at the post at the time of starting without any previous notice. Representatives of the blood of Lexington, of Australian, of Planet, and of Langford are already entered. True Blue, Hubbard, and Joe Daniels, well known on all the fashionable courses of the East, have traveled 5,000 miles to contend against Thad Stevens, the pride of the Pacific coast.

True Blue is a 5-year-old by Lexington out of Balloon, and at the late Baltimore meeting distanced Bassett in a four-mile-heat race on the first heat in 7:40. He has beaten Hubbard and Joe Daniels with ease, being crowded only by Mate in a two-mile race in Saratoga on the last day of last July. He ran the two miles in 3:32½, which is the fastest time on record for a race of that length, though Bassett, in his great race of two and a quarter miles with Longfellow for the Saratoga Cup, ran the first two miles in 3:30. At the fall meeting in Jerome Park True Blue beat Katie Pease, a full sister to Hubbard, two and three-quarter miles, easily in 5:10¾.

Hubbard is a 7-year-old by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield. He won the four-mile-heat race last July in Monmouth Park in one heat, distancing Wheatley and Bessie Lee in 7:37½. In August he beat Bassett and Wanderer at Saratoga 8 miles in 5:34. A few days later he was, however, beaten by Arizona in two straight heats of 1 miles each, being distanced on the second heat. The time was not fast, the first heat being run in 1:54½ and the second in 3:28¾.

Joe Daniels is out of Dolly Carter by Australian, and is also 4 years old. In July last he beat True Blue and Harry Bassett for the Saratoga Stakes in 4:10¾. The race of 2¼ miles was run in a hard rain storm, on a very muddy track, and was a good test of endurance. Joe Daniels' great race was, however, with Thad Stevens, on Oct. 18, over the same course where they are to run to-morrow, and for the same distance. He won the first heat in 7:43¼, ran third in the second, and second in the third, both of which with the race were won by Thad Stevens. The second heat was the fastest mile-and-a-half on record, being run in 7:26. The third heat was made in the remarkable time of 7:43.

Thad Stevens is an aged horse, by Langford, dam Mary Chilton, and in many a contest has proved the possession of wonderful bottom. He is believed to be the fastest horse for four-mile heats in the world, and for the coming race sells in the polls over all his competitors.

CASUALTIES.

A Child Burned to Death in Davenport, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 16.—Yesterday afternoon, in this city, a little girl named Mary Powers, 7 years old, was shockingly burned by having her clothing catch fire from a lot of burning stubble. All her garments were burned away, and from head to foot she was one mass of burned and bloody flesh. After suffering untold agony, the little sufferer died at 3 o'clock this morning.

A Railroad Conductor Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 16.—Charles Decker, conductor of a gravel-train, was killed at Zilwaukee Station, on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad.

Accidental Death of a Son of George D. Prentice.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—Clarence Prentice, the only surviving son of George D. Prentice, was thrown out of his buggy and killed last night at 11 o'clock, while returning to his home a few miles from this city. His funeral takes place Monday morning, several prominent citizens acting as pall-bearers.

OBITUARY.

E. F. Buck.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAKESIDE, Mich., Nov. 13.—Mr. E. F. Buck, well known throughout Michigan and the West as a dealer in furniture-lumber, died here to-day, of consumption.

Capt. Ira Davis, of Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—The death of Capt. Ira Davis, an old and wealthy resident of this city, is reported to-day. He was absent in California, traveling for his health.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Arrived, steamships Denmark from London, and Baltic, Italy, Wisconsin, and City of Paris from Liverpool.

FINANCIAL.

Daniel Drew's Brokers Make an Assignment to Their Creditors.

Address of the Detroit Committee of Unemployed Workingmen.

Capitalists Advised to Unite in Giving Labor All the Employment Possible.

KENYON COX & CO.

TERMS OF THEIR ASSIGNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Your readers will remember that the chief sources from which the late panic was said and believed to have been derived were the failure of Daniel Drew's firm of Kenyon Cox & Co., and the embarrassment of the Canada Southern Railway Company, in which enterprise both Drew and Kenyon Cox & Co. were interested, having indorsed large quantities of its construction paper. The failure of the latter was attributed to Drew's desire to manipulate the stock market for a decline. Shortly after their failure, William L. Scott, a Director in the Canada Southern, Lake Shore, and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, began proceedings to throw Drew and Kenyon Cox & Co. into bankruptcy. After the case had come up several times for consideration, it was settled, at least withdrawn; and subsequently an assignment was made of the real and personal property of Kenyon Cox & Co. to W. L. Scott for the benefit of the creditors of the firm. It appears from a copy of the full deed of assignment, which the New York *Tribune* will print to-morrow morning, that the creditors agree not to bring any action against Mr. Drew because of any claim against Kenyon Cox & Co. until the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the assignment. This consists of a bond and mortgage on real estate in this city and Westchester County worth $300,000, and a $400,000 claimon the Canton Company of Baltimore, which is valued at fifty cents on the dollar, making a total of $500,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a full copy of the deed of assignment of the real and personal property of Kenyon Cox & Co. to William L. Scott, also a guarantee by Daniel Drew to pay for the benefit of the creditors all deficiency that may arise in the discharge of the debts of Kenyon Cox & Co., provided for in the assignments, over and above the amount realized under the assignment. The creditors agree not to bring any action against Daniel Drew on account of any claim against Kenyon Cox & Co. until the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the assignment, or until he shall make default in his guarantee of $500,000, for which he has deposited securities, and bonds and mortgages.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE AGITATION IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—The Committee of unemployed workingmen have issued a public address, very moderate and sensible in its language, urging capitalists and manufacturers to organize so as to furnish as much employment as possible during the coming winter, and calling on laboring men to be reasonable and calm. They also appoint a series of meetings for the organization of ward clubs for the workingmen, with a central city organization, to take practical steps towards systematic relief.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—This afternoon a large mass meeting of workingmen and women was held in the Assembly Buildings to discuss the situation. The City Council were denounced for not providing work for the destitute. committee was appointed to meet the Council Committee to-morrow. It is said 40,000 people are out of work in this city.

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC DEFAULT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A Colorado Delegate explains why the Kansas Pacific Railroad defaulted its interest during the past year. It laid more than fifty miles of track to the Arkansas River, thirty-odd miles to Otchets, Kan., and a branch to Moniter City, which, whole costing more than $1,000,000, on which it expected to issue bonds and sell them in Europe. The panic suspended the negotiation of the bonds, and the banks would not furnish the money. The income of the road, however, is assured, and the business reliable. The coupons will probably be funded, and the momentary default bridged over. The Denver Pacific Extension had funds laid by and met its interest promptly.

FIRES.

In Haverhill, Mass.—Loss $175,000—Several Persons Burned to Death and Many Injured.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 16.—A fire broke out this morning in Washburn Block, and before it could be subdued burned eighteen buildings, destroying the stores of thirty-five business firms, and throwing 800 hands out of employment. Among the buildings burned were some of the leading shoe factories in New England. The loss will reach $175,000, fully covered by insurance. The principal losers on buildings are J. P. Gilman, S. F. Prescott, J. B. Nichols, and George Green. It is estimated that the salvage on the stocks, a large portion of which were removed and only injured by water and exposure, will amount to 50 per cent of their value.

The bodies of Amos George, a shoe manufacturer, and Amos O. Heath, an employe of Boynton Bros., were found in the ruins of Gilman's Block, and it is supposed a third person perished. Firemen—Engineer Cheney, Foreman Little, and Fireman Hutchinson were badly injured by falling walls. The origin of the fire is unknown.

AN UNJUST TAX.

The Additional Levy by the Board of Equalization Objected to in Rock Island—Meeting to Mature Measures for Testing the Matter in the Courts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 16.—A meeting of the manufacturers of Rock Island was held last evening, and measures were agreed upon to test the legality of the late action of the Illinois Board of Equalization in the courts. The object is to secure an injunction to prevent the extension and collection of the additional tax, as assessed by the Board. The corporations interested do not object to the tax upon their tangible property, as listed by the local Assessors; but claim that the additional tax, as assessed by the Board of Equalization, is a double tax, and therefore unjust.

RELIGIOUS.

Dedication of a Roman Catholic Church in Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—The new St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Jay and Orleans streets, was dedicated to-day. The edifice is pure Gothic, 200 feet long, and 90 wide. It cost $200,000. There were present at the dedication—Bishops Borgess, of Detroit; Gilmour, of Cleveland; Dwenger, of Fort Wayne; and Walsh, of London, Ont. The services were conducted by Bishop Walsh, and about fifteen priests were present. A procession of many church societies, and a large attendance of people, were the prominent features of the day's exercise.

A Methodist Church in LaSalle, Ill., Dedicated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 16.—The new Methodist church in this city was formally dedicated to-day.

Newman Hall in Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—Dr. Newman Hall preached in this city four times to-day to crowded audiences.

SPANISH BARBARITY.

THE SLAUGHTER.

SHOOTING OF THIRTY-SEVEN OF THE CREW OF THE VIRGINIUS.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Nov. 15.—The following account of events at Santiago de Cuba have been received here: On Friday morning, the 7th, thirty-seven of the crew of the Virginius were brought on shore and taken to prison, to remain there until their execution, which was ordered for that afternoon. Capt. Fry, a noble-looking old man, fully a head taller than the rest of the crew, when he met his men on the wharf previous to the march to the prison, saluted them all. The salute was returned with affection. At 4:45 Capt. Fry and thirty-six men and officers were publicly shot, despite the protest of all competent foreign authorities. The marines were

SEVEN MINUTES KILLING THE WRETCHED PRISONERS.

It seemed as if they would never finish. At last the sailors marched off, and the troops filed past the long row of corpses. Then the dead-carts were hurried up, and loaded indiscriminately with the mangled remains.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL

has done all that could have been done. Indeed, it was threatened that his exequatur would be withdrawn for his exertions in behalf of the prisoners. In an interview with Gen. Burriel, that officer yelled at him and otherwise treated him disrespectfully. The British Consul also made an ineffectual protest against the execution. It is reported that sixteen of the victims were British subjects.

GROWING ANXIOUS.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 15.—Great anxiety is manifested here to see the comments of the American press upon the capture of the Virginius and the shooting of the prisoners. There is a general feeling that it is desirable to have all the prisoners executed as quickly as possible, before the Government of Spain or any other power can get a chance to intervene, although some of the better-feeling portion of the people deprecate undue haste, and fear that it may lead to serious results.

BOMBASTES FURIOSO.

The address of Gen. Burriel is very bombastic. Describing the chase and capture of the Virginius, he says: "The Tornado belched forth flames instead of smoke, going at her fullest speed. She finally came up with and captured the Virginius, which was taken possession of with repeated cries of 'Viva Espana!' from the Tornado's valiant crew, and without the slightest resistance 163 men delivered themselves quietly up, having cowardly thrown overboard, during the chase, the arms which they ought never to have grasped, and the military equipage confided to them to defend their ignoble cause. This goes to show and to confirm the poverty of our enemies, and demonstrates their impotence against the armies of Spain, which Providence manifestly favors."

WHERE THE CAPTURE WAS MADE.

The *Securidad* complains of the inexactness of the press telegram which stated that the Virginius was captured near Jamaica. According to the official statements, the Virginius was eighteen miles from the coast of Cuba. When the chase began she headed for Jamaica, a distance of about 100 miles. The chase lasted eight hours, both steamers going at full speed, and both being fast vessels. They must, therefore, have been very near Jamaica when the Virginius was overhauled, but, as the Captain, all the navigators, and the crew of the Virginius have been killed, the Spaniards can put the distance at what they please.

MAILS SEIZED.

Mails by the steamer Frankfort, from New Orleans, were seized by the Government, and their distribution has not yet been permitted. The steamer is a German Lloyd vessel, sailing from New Orleans to Havre and Bremen, touching at Havana, and is a foreign steamer.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The Engineer of the Spanish corvette Tornado, which chased the Virginius to her doom, is an American named Mackabee, who formerly held an office in the Treasury Department, and being a naval engineer by profession entered the service of Spain in 1869.

GEN. RYAN'S TRUNK

was to-day opened at his lodgings on Pennsylvania avenue. It contained pictures of Jim Fisk, George Francis Train, a copy of the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, an Indian medicine bag, titles to some mining property in Montana, and a scrap-book filled with newspaper notices of the unfortunate young filibuster.

[To the Associated Press.]

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—A letter from J. C. Harris, one of the Virginius victims, has been received in this city, dated "Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 22." After stating that the expedition would leave on the night of that day, he said the prospects for success were good, and probably before the letter reached its destination, there would be fighting in Cuba. "Much," he added, "depends upon the success of this expedition and combinations abroad. We take only 800 men from this port, but we will be joined by two other parties, and I am confident of success." The writer says the boat was in debt; that much money had to be collected, and Gen. Verona collected it. The writer of the letter is Maj. J. C. Harris, of Louisa County, Virginia. He has spent several years on the Western plains, and in the mining regions of the Pacific slope, and was ever actuated by a restless spirit of adventure.

LETTER FROM GEN. RYAN.

The following letter was received in this city yesterday by Gen. George W. Cook, an intimate friend of Gen. Ryan:

BUNDELL HALL, KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Oct. 23, 1873.

To My Dear George:

In one hour we leave for Cuba. This is quite unexpected, as we did not expect to go until to-morrow, and I have just returned from the country. We arrived safely on the 18th inst. Had quite a storm on the 7th. All the provisions were washed overboard, and the deck swept fore and aft. Capt. Harris and the purser were badly injured, and such a sea-sick set. The Captain pronounced it the most severe hurricane he ever saw. For a few hours I thought we would enjoy the novelty of a bath in mid-ocean. Since our arrival we have had a splendid time—feast after feast and ball after ball. The first ball was given by the Peruvian Minister in honor of Gen. Verona into myself. All the fashion and wealth of the place were present; Gov.-Gen. Cardova and Judge Tunburn gave others, and gay one these were. The place is filled with beautiful women and gay and splendid fellows, generous to a fault and liberal as Princes. I must say that I never received such attention. I regret that want of time will prevent giving you a detailed account of my adventures as fat as I could wish. I am in a hurry, a lark, and leave this place with many regrets. Very truly, etc., (Signed) W. A. C. RYAN.

RYAN'S EFFECTS.

An inventory was made to-day of the effects in Washington of the late General. They include the Cuban flag and sword presented him by the Cuban Junta in New York.

A HERALD TAKE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The *Herald* publishes what purports to be an interview between the Captain-General of Cuba and one Col. John W. Young, wherein the former proposed that the latter should organize an expedition in the United States, composed of all the Cubans whom it is possible to enlist, embark them on board of a slow steamer, and then give such information as would lead to the sure capture of the expedition. For this service Young was to receive $2,000. The *Herald* says that Young is now in jail in Chicago, awaiting his trial for forging Post-Office money-orders. The alleged interview is said to have taken place in 1872, and the Captain-General is made to say that the members of the proposed expedition, if captured, would be shot.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Concerning the reported interview between the Captain-General of Cuba and John W. Young, now in jail at Chicago, it is known in official quarters that instead of the Captain-General proposing to Young to act as decoy in bringing an expedition to Cuba for the purpose of being captured, such proposition was made by Young himself to the Captain-General, who, having no confidence in Young, gave him a certain time in which to leave the island, and he left. Young was during the war in the bounty-jumping frauds. He also committed great forgeries on Paymasters and other officers in the army.

AT THE NAVY YARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Matters look very lively at the Navy-Yard. Upwards of 700 men are at work at the monitors, both of which will be placed in commission early in the ensuing week. To hasten work on the Ajax the workmen employed on the new sloop-of-war Quinnebaug have been transferred to her. Lieut. Randall, of the Canandaigua, informed me that there is no truth in the statement of the evening papers, that his vessel had received orders for immediate sailing. The Canandaigua will be ready for sea in three weeks. A full force of workmen will, by special orders, work all day to-morrow. The iron-clad Nahant is being repaired at Chester, and will be ready in two weeks.

BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—At the Brooklyn Navy Yard orders were received last night directing the immediate preparation for sea of the frigates Colorado and Minnesota. Vice Admiral Rowan says that the Colorado could probably be got ready for sea in thirty days, and the Minnesota in one or two months. The Juniata would be ready in a day or two. The Powhatan was ready to sail. Work was continued on the Spanish iron-clad Arapides, which is in the dry-dock at the yards.

NEWPORT, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15.—The Ossipee arrived at Newport early this afternoon. She will take a supply of torpedoes, and probably sail to-night for Cuba.

CHARLESTOWN.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—To-day orders were received from Washington to fit the Franklin for sea at the earliest moment, and work upon her has begun. The employes of the Engineers' Department will work upon her all day to-morrow. The work upon the Brooklyn is being pushed forward.

PUBLIC FEELING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The departure of the President and the Secretary of the Navy for Elizabeth, N. J., to be absent three days, gives rise to the belief that the mooted intentions of resenting the Spanish barbarity are not of a very ardent character. There is no excitement amongst officials about the matter, and everything is as calm around the Departments as if it were in the summer recess. The common people are indignant, and particularly the Southern element, who show as much hate of the Spaniards as in the days of Lopez and Crittenden.

BALTIMORE.

Where the Confederate army has a large *emigre* representation, is in a highly excited condition.

THE CABINET.

The most earnest members of the Cabinet in favor of vigorous measures at the last meeting, are stated to have been Belknap, Creswell, Robeson, and Richardson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The excitement here over the massacre of the Virginius prisoners is unabated. The people intend calling a great mass-meeting of the people at an early date to proclaim their indignation at the atrocities.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The meeting in the Park this afternoon to denounce the Cuban butcheries was addressed by one Thomas Dugan, who urged its hearers to demand reparation. A noteworthy Cuban was present, and only a limited number of other nationalities.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The King's County Democratic General Committee will hold a mass meeting in Brooklyn, to express themselves on Cuban affairs.

IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—The meeting at the Court-House to-night to express the sentiment of the people regarding the execution of the passengers and crew of the Virginius was one of the largest ever held in this city. The rotunda of the Court-House was packed to overflowing, and outdoor meetings were organized in both the east and west wings of the building. Gen. Nathan Ranny, a soldier of the war of 1812, presided. Speeches were made by Mayor Brown, ex-Attorney-General Baker, and a dozen other local speakers, all of whom took the strongest possible ground in favor of vindicating the national honor and wiping out the recent insult to our flag and to civilization and humanity, by visiting summary vengeance upon the perpetrators of the inhuman butchery. The war feeling in the crowd ran very high, and there was a repeatedly expressed desire to take forcible possession of Cuba and annex it to the United States. A resolution to this effect, and urging the Government to take speedy and vigorous measures to obtain reparation for the wrongs committed, were unanimously adopted. A great crowd still remains at the Court-House, and the speaking continues.

VOLUNTEERS TO FIGHT THE SPANIARDS.

The Lindell Grays, a volunteer military organization here, have telegraphed President Grant that they hold themselves in readiness to respond to a call for men to go to Cuba, and a number of gentlemen have telegraphed that they will, if authorized, raise a regiment in four days for the same purpose.

PRESS COMMENTS.

THE SPANISH PRESS.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—The *Constancia* newspaper says: "No matter how much our country has fallen in the last year's struggle, the Spanish people have not become degraded to the extreme, so as to be frightened by those who might have to pay dear for their temerity and insolence in the event of intervention. We lament the bad situation of the affairs of our country, but we are far from being daunted by foreign complications. It may be that we ought to desire them in order to liberate us from miserable party intrigues. Spain is not degenerate. All the bad passions will immediately become quiet when there is any prospect of a foreign war. The stronger powers know this, and their intriguing politicians ought not to forget it. Unfortunately the Spaniards give more importance to the latter than they merit." The *Constancia* also says: "When the news of the capture of the Virginius was received here it was thought something would be tried to prevent the pirates from receiving their just chastisement."

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The *Daily News*, this morning, in an editorial article on the prospect of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, says: "The execution of the Virginius captives has virtually decided the fate of the island." The other London journals contain editorials of a similar tenor.

SPANISH CREDIT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Spanish loan reached the lowest figure this morning that it has yet touched in the London market.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Verdict for Damages Against the C. & N. Railway.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Nov. 15.—At the Circuit Court, now in session here, the case of J. W. Bass against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, has just been decided. Mr. Bass, who is a lawyer living at Fond du Lac, and a cripple, entered the ladies' car on a train at Oshkosh, and was forcibly ejected therefrom by the brakeman in charge of the car. He commenced an action against the Company in the Circuit Court of Fond du Lac County, but by a change of venue the case was brought to this county for trial. Eminent counsel were engaged on both sides, and the trial has been long and interesting. The whole of yesterday was occupied by counsel in their closing arguments, and the case was given to the jury late last night. After a short consultation they returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $4,500. Counsel for plaintiff were, Judge Taylor and the Hon. Harlow S. Orton, and for defendant, Col. Buger and Charles A. Eldredge, M.C.

The Hart Divorce at Alton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 15.—The Hart divorce suit, which has been in the courts of Jersey and Madison Counties for the last three years, was decided yesterday afternoon, in the Circuit Court at Edwardsville, in favor of the plaintiff, Mrs. Hart. John Hart, the defendant, is a farmer in Jersey County, said to be in good circumstances, and about 60 years of age.

Recovery of Damages for Injuries Received in Falling on an Icy Sidewalk—Mulcted in a Libel Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 15.—In the case of O. Laughlin v. The City of Dubuque, for injuries sustained by plaintiff last winter by falling on an icy sidewalk, the jury gave a verdict of $1,500 against the city.

In a suit for libel, tried this week at Waverly, Ia., plaintiff, H. A. Miles, Postmaster at Waverly, recovered a verdict against W. H. Morse and $4,000 damages.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—There were frequent fluctuations in Wall street to-day. At the opening, the Gold Room was afflicted with a

SPANISH WAR FEVER

to a greater extent than on Friday. Later, speculators took a more peaceful view of the situation. On the Exchange buoyancy predominated, and there was a sharp rise in prices. It is stated that the outstanding loan-certificates amount to about $19,000,000.

THE NEW BANKING RULES

An anonymous circular, calling a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday evening, has been sent to bank officers opposed to what is called by some the Clearing-House reform. The propositions submitted by the Committee of the Clearing-House at the recent meeting are now made the subject of spirited discussion, and whatever merit they may possess will be well known when the Clearing-House meets to vote upon them.

MONEY

easy during the afternoon, at 5 to 7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull and heavy at 106¾@106¾ for prime bankers' 60-day sterling, and 108¾@108¾ for sight. Gold opened at 109¾, advanced to 110, and later declined to 108¾. The final sales were at 109@109¼. Rates paid for carrying, 7, 1 1-6, ¾, 3-32, and 7 per cent gold. The final rate was 7. Clearings, $65,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out over $300,000. Imports, $5,782,098, of which $4,442,646 were general merchandize and $1,139,445 dry goods. Specie shipments for the week, $1,055,000, principally silver bars.

STOCK SALE.

At public auction to-day, 25,000 shares of Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway were sold at 40¾@40¾.

GOVERNMENTS

strong and considerable doing.

STATE BONDS

strong and better.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation, with the exception of a short spell of weakness at about 1, and another at about 2:30, was strong throughout the day. The advance in prices ranged from ½ to 3½, and the highest quotations of the week were made at the close, in some cases. The principal deliveries were in Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash, and Union Pacific. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Union Pacific attracted more than usual attention, the former advancing 2¾, and the latter 1¾. The total sales amounted to about 48,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Western Union, 5,700 Union Pacific, 1,700 Wabash, 1,300 Pacific Mail, 800 Erie, 4,100 Central, 1,300 St. Paul, 5,200 Lake Shore, 400 Hannibal & St. Jos, 800 Erie, 1,300 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 1,300 C. C. & I. C., 600 Rock Island, 1,200 Northwestern, 400 Northwestern preferred, and 800 Atlantic & Pacific preferred.

Sterling, 107.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114¾	Coupons, '67	113¾
Coupons, '62	103¾	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '64	104¾	Coupons, '65	108¾
Coupons, '65	110	Currency 6s	110¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¾	New 5s	109

STATE BONDS.

Missouris		Virginias, old	34
Tennessees, old	69½	North Carolinas, old	21½
Tennessees, new	69½	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	36		

STOCKS.

Canton	45	St. Paul pfd	52¾
Western Union	83½	Wabash	40¾
Quicksilver	16	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	84	Fort Wayne	84
Wells Fargo	63	Terre Haute	5
American Express	56½	Terre Haute pfd	10
United States Ex	56	Chicago & Alton	90
Pacific Mail	21¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	92
New York Central	89½	Ohio & Mississippi	25¾
Erie	44¾	C., C. & C	67½
Erie pfd	66¾	C., R. & Q	90
Harlem	97	Lake Shore	87¾
Harlem pfd	112	Indiana Central	19¾
Michigan Central	77½	Illinois Central	93
Pittsburgh	77	Union Pacific stocks	20¾
Northwestern	74¾	Union Pacific bonds	91
Northwestern pfd	82¾	Central Pacific bonds	90
Rock Island (ex. div.)	88¾	Del., Lack. & West	90¾
N. J. Central	90	B., H. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	29¾		

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Ex-Judge Emmott, in the Supreme Court today, argued a motion for the removal of Edward B. Wesley, Receiver of the Union Trust Company, on the grounds that there was collusiveness in his appointment; that he is unfit for the position because he is a Trustee and stockholder; that he has not collected all of the debts of the Company, has made no arrangements for declaring a dividend, and is controlled by the former managers of the Company.

SUIT AGAINST DREW.

Stephen H. Alden, a street operator in stocks, has brought a suit against Daniel Drew, whom he charges with inducing him to buy 11,000 shares of Quicksilver mining stocks, at 50@52-260, by means of false representations that the stock would rapidly appreciate in value, and thus insure a handsome profit. The action is to force Drew to refund to Alden $20,900. Alden claims in his affidavit that while he was buying the stock under Drew's representations, Daniel was "unloading" upon him.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

The Associated Banks hold $2,265,000 in legal-tenders.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

The European steamer to-day took out $77,800 in specie.

THE RAILROADS.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The vast business of the railroads centering in Boston makes its difficult to ascertain at this time precisely how they are and will be affected by the panic of the last two months. But the officers of roads terminating in Boston generally agree in saying that they thus far have experienced slight and, in some cases, no ill effects from the wave of misfortune that has swept over the land from Wall street. As a general thing, the month of September exhibited a gratifying increase over the same month of the previous year in the quantity of freight and number of passengers transported. October also was an excellent month, although it failed to show the growth which might naturally be looked for from previous experience. On some roads the impression prevails that both freight and travel have not been sensibly affected this month; on others, officers admit that they are already beginning to experience the consequences of the stagnation, but all unite in declaring that they are not to go through the winter without being sensibly admonished that the old-time activity and prosperity are gone. Most of the leading roads are intimately connected with large manufacturing interests. It is obvious that the prostration of business of their line will at some time in the near future have very

MARKED EFFECT ON THEIR EARNINGS.

The character of the freight transmitted to those localities is various. The Fitchburg, Boston & Albany transport largely Western freight. Their local freight is of the nature usually called for in towns and cities for house industries. To the manufacturing districts, cotton, wool, dye-stuffs, iron, and coal constitute the bulk of the material carried. In October and November coal and cotton comprise the majority of the freight, while coal is usually conveyed throughout the months of September, October, and November. There will be a sensible decline in the sum of merchandise carried is evident from the statement of a single dealer in coal. Usually during the season he ships 32,000 tons. This year his orders are filled, and he has sent forward but 11,000.

WESTERN FREIGHT IS LESS AFFECTED

than local. The passenger traffic remains about the same. One officer noted as a singular fact that the beginning of dull times commonly exhibited an increase in the amount of travel. This, however, does not last for any length of time. In regard to the

REDUCTION OF WAGES

and hours of labor, it may be said that no combination will be made by the several companies to effect the object. Whatever may be done will be done according to the judgment of the officers of the corporations. The different companies will act differently. All concur, however, in the opinion that a

REDUCTION WILL TAKE PLACE,

and it is thought that the amount will range from 10 to 20 per cent. On this point nothing definite is yet determined. On some roads enough men will probably be discharged to keep the rate of wages and hours of labor for those remaining as they are. On others the amount of compensation will be reduced, that a larger number may be retained than would otherwise be possible, and yet on others both time and salaries will be cut down.

PITTSBURGH.

PRINTERS' STRIKE THREATENED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 15.—The Typographical Union held a meeting this evening, to take action in regard to the proposed reduction desired by the proprietors of newspapers, reducing composition from 45 cents to 40 cents per thousand. After a long discussion, it was unanimously resolved not to submit to the reduction, and that after to-night none of them would go to work, unless at the old rate. It is probable, that on Monday only two papers will issue, the *Gazette* and *Post*—they being offices outside of the pale of the Union. The proprietors of the *Gazette*, at the meeting of the employers, refused to join in the combination to insist upon a reduction of wages.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 15.—In the money market, to-day, the supply of currency was fully equal to the demand. Rates continue lessening, though not so rapidly as borrowers would wish. The Cuban question exercises much influence upon our gold transactions, and the United States Government's action is anxiously looked for.

It was announced on 'Change to-day that John McLear & Son, bankers, Wilmington, Del., who suspended during the panic, have been declared bankrupts by the courts, all attempts at negotiating and settlement with their creditors having failed.

THE LUMBER INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 15.—Notwithstanding the gloomy financial prospect, many large lumbering firms are putting an extra large force of men and teams into the pineries, and the prospect is that the aggregate amount of logs put in this winter will be fully two-thirds as large as usual. Reports from Upper Wolf River state that sleighing is good, and that the number of lumbering camps now in operation is greater than at the corresponding period last year. The large lumbering firms are doing an increased business, but the smaller ones are not doing anything to speak of. It is the opinion of mill-men generally that the ultimate result of the present financial stress will be beneficial to the lumber interest. The present surplus will be worked off before this winter's crop of logs can be manufactured, and next year good prices must rule.

THE SPRAGUES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15.—The creditors of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. residing here have declined to send a committee to the general creditors of the firm in New York on the 19th inst., inasmuch as the banks here will be represented in behalf of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. The following statement of their condition was made to their creditors here:

LIABILITIES.

Notes payable on acceptance, of which are the drafts of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company ($5,613,300)	$ 9,009,630
Due on banks and others, borrowed on collaterals	859,316
Due consignees and others in trust	243,306
Sundry small accounts	26,000
Total	$9,837,942

ASSETS.

Due from A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company	$ 3,515,277
Due from open accounts on book	1,130,611
Due in unmatured drafts drawn by the Atlantic & Delaware Company, Riverside mills	2,466,100
Due from consignees and others, secured by goods on hand, real estate, mills and machinery	5,827,973
Cash and bills receivable	527,453
Bonds, stocks, real estate, and good unpresented accounts	295,180
Total	$12,158,594
Assets over liabilities, $2,321,252	

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The leather manufacture of Woburn is greatly depressed. There are twenty-six manufactories in this town, who employ in good times 1,850 men, and turn out 18,000 sides per week. Now there are only 750 men at work, and the weekly production is only 5,000 sides. The general impression is that trade will be better after the 1st of January. As yet there is no great distress among the unemployed, and, if the opinions of the manufacturers are correct, there will be but little suffering during the winter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The carpet-manufacturers are now fully experiencing the effects of the late stringency. Two have suspended, and another will be sold out by Sheriff's sale on Wednesday next.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD ROLLING-MILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 15.—The Springfield rolling-mill began operations again to-day, and it is reported that they will run with a full force next week.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Business ruled quiet to-day, but there is an improved feeling in the trade. Jobbing quotations for cotton and woolen fabrics nominal and irregular. Standard sheetings quoted at, 11¾@12c. Prints in active demand at job prices. Garner's prints 7¾c, and Ancona fancies were offering to-day by a large jobbing house at 8½c. Wool flannels in brisk request at low figures. Worsted dress goods active.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Internal revenue receipts for the month, $3,670,903; for the fiscal year, $36,750,341.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The announcement is made to-day of the failure of Grodginski Brothers, tobacconists, whose liabilities are $75,000. The firm have assets which will enable them to pay 50 cents on the dollar.

THE WORKINGMEN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The workingmen had a meeting at the Cooper Union, to-night, when inflammatory speeches were made, calling upon the city authorities to furnish work.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Nineteen thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Southampton for New York by steamer, and $3,000 from Liverpool for New York.

SPRINGFIELD.

Complimentary—The New Building for the Industrial University at Champaign.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 15.—J. H. Raymond, Esq., who has been connected with the Board of Railroad Commissioners since the organization of the Board, to-day severed his connection with it. He goes to Chicago to engage in business. Mr. Raymond, as Secretary of the first Board of Commissioners, won from them deserved commendation for his efficiency. He has made many friends here, who will wish him success in his new field of labors.

The new building at Champaign, just completed, for the use of the Industrial University, to be dedicated on the 10th of December. Gov. Beveridge has been invited, and will make the address.

THE INDIANS.

The Modocs En Route for Their New Home.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 15.—One hundred and fifty-three of the Modocs, being the entire remnant of the band, passed through this city today from Fort McPherson to Parsons, Kan., on the south line of the road in the Indian Territory. Scar Faced Charley is now their Chief, and at the head of their tribal relations. The other principal men are Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, and Shacknasty. The noted women are Capt. Jack's daughter, Mary, and his wife. They are content with their lot. It appeared incredible that in two carnations the warriors who held the United States armies at bay for months, and at a cost to the Treasury of millions of dollars.

PHILADELPHIA.

The City Treasurer to Sue to Recover Licenses from Theatres.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 15.—City Treasurer Widener has notified all the proprietors of our theatres and places of amusement of his intention of prosecuting them ten days from the present date, unless they immediately comply with the act of Assembly of May 15, 1856, requiring such houses to pay $500 for each license.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Aid Voted to the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 15.—The official vote of the townships of Huntington County appropriating $35,000 in aid of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, gives a majority for the appropriation of 899. A very light vote was cast. The election, for the same purpose, held in Chester Township, Wabash County, resulted in favor of the appropriation.

A $2,000 RACE.

RACE-TRACK, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The loveliness of the weather this morning intensified the interest in the races, and enticed thousands to the course, who, under less favorable circumstances, would have obviously avoided this wild form of dissipation. Before the light side of day had streaked the eastern horizon, the roads centering at this point were filled with adventurous fallows of a speculative turn of mind, including gamblers, venders of various suggestible refreshments, and a varied assortment of vagabonds, all bent on securing advantageous locations about the country outlying the track. The economists, who, through necessity or choice, patronized the pedestrian line, also made an early start, and, with jacket in hand, trudged along, and were, in appearance, happy. The footmen manifested a preference for the old country road, which offered them an opportunity to get a lift to the Industrial School on the cars, while the teams came over the Mission and Ocean-Beach roads, the Cliff-House road, or the fine drive through the Golden Gate Park. At 10 o'clock the roads presented

A CHEERING SCENE.

There were wagons, buggies, coupes, drays, barouches, dump-carts,—in fact, every vehicle of locomotion adapted to the purpose of the occasion, occupied by people of every class and condition; pedestrians in groups and alone; as merry a crowd as ever passed out of the city. The stylish equipages, largely occupied by the fair but fast representatives of society, rolled along with their customary regard for the rights of pedestrians, and occasionally received salutations strikingly impressive; but, in the main, the behavior of the crowd was confined to genteel hilarity.

The day was peculiarly Californian, and a type of the delightful autumn season. A mellow haze enveloped the surrounding hills, while a gentle breeze, that came in over the glittering surface of the sea, which nearly laved the western extremity of the track, toned the atmosphere to a refreshing temperature. To the Eastern visitor the scene must have been happy and inspiring.

By 12 o'clock

THE GRAND RUSH

had fairly set in. A dense column of horse, foot, and carriages, resembling the march of a great army, streamed steadily over the hills and down the avenue leading to the Park. Every available means of conveyance appeared to have been brought into service, from the four-horse drag to the rickety cart of the vegetable-peddler. Thousands came by the trains of the San Jose Railroad, and walked the intervening distance of a mile.

Within the Park the scene was fairly suggestive of the day on the Derby Downs. Hundreds of temporarily erected establishments were crowded together, occupied by gay votaries of fashion, who discussed the probabilities of the approaching race with animation, and the contents of their hampers with equal earnestness. The day and scene were provocative of hilarity of spirit, and vigorous appetites were the result. The indispensable sharper and his confederates were present in force, and had their tables and apparatus for genteel swindling arranged on every side where the crowd did most predominate, both within and without the Park. Hundreds dispelled the tedium of the hours before the commencement of the race by tampering with these fellows, and not a few of them were barned, as usual. The hackmen charged $40 a load from the city, customers finding their own conveyance back. A great speculator has offered the managers of the race $15,000 for the receipts at the gate, independent of the receipts at the stands and extras. The offer was refused.

THE HORSES WERE IN GOOD TRIM.

True Blue, Thad Stevens, and the other horses named for the contest were sired and moderately exercised this morning, and appeared to be in excellent condition. The friends and supporters of True Blue casually remarked, from time to time, under appropriate circumstances, that the horse was a little stiff about the knees, and had taken a considerable amount of lustre in his eye; a statement that was invariably received with significant winks, nods, &c., by keen adepts in matters pertaining to the turf. The true state of affairs was enshrouded with a suspicious mystery that the race alone could explain to the uninitiated. The gossip of stables failed to contain any point of interest other that the report that the owner of True Blue depended on distancing Thad Stevens in the first heat, and, failing, he had serious doubts of winning the contest. The old sorrel continued in high favor.

1 P. M.—The grounds now present a

DAZZLING SCENE OF ANIMATION.

The proportions of the crowd have swollen with great rapidity, and at the present time there are at least 6,000 people on the course. The main road leading to the course is hidden for a mile by a cloud of dust, and a continuous procession of buggies pours steadily down the hill to the east. The pools-selling was commenced at 12 noon, and opened briskly at large figures. In the two first heats that intervened before the horses were called, a heavy sum was deposited in the bank for cashing pools, —the aggregate being between $40,000 and $50,000. Thad Stevens is now the favorite by greatly increased odds. A report, industriously circulated, that True Blue had exhibited symptoms of stiffness this morning, may have had some influence; but the confidence in the California favorite is very strong. The ratio in pools between Stevens and Blue is now nearly three to one. The following shows

THE AVERAGE OF POOLS:

As hour before the calling of the horses: Stevens 275, Blue 157, Daniels 100, field 8; Stevens 295, Blue 165, Daniels 100, field 8; Stevens 300, Blue 165, Daniels 80, field 5; Stevens 325, Blue 155, Daniels 75, field 5.

A strong police detachment,—probably 25 men,—under command of Capt. Douglass, are maintaining the order of the vast assemblage. A number of arrests were made in addition to the great crowd in the Park, hundreds of gratuitous spectators have taken position on the neighboring hills, where a view of the course can be obtained.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Over 8,000 people are on the ground, and a perfect stream is pouring in from each road leading to the track. A portion of the grandstand took fire, causing much excitement, but the flames were soon extinguished.

THE POOLS SOLD.

Stevens, 325; True-Blue, 165; Daniels, 90; the field, 8 and 8. Probably 15,000 people will witness the race.

THE FIRE IN THE GRAND STAND.

CRIMINAL COURT RACE TRACK, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—At 1:55 p. m. the alarm of fire was sounded by a series of stentorian yells proceeding from the grand stand adjoining the eastern end of the refreshment saloon, near the course, and soon the smoke rolled up in dense volumes and shut out a portion of the crowd in that locality from view. A scene of intense excitement ensued. The crowd shouted lustily. The shrill whistles of the police increased the nervousness of susceptible persons, and for a few moments a terrible catastrophe was imminent. The flames lapped up the planks of the standard, and leaped high in air. The smell of burning wood soon became unpleasantly strong. A few cool men wrested the burning planks from the flames, and stamped out the fire, and the excitement soon passed from the mind as scarcely worthy of note on an occasion so replete in interest. The fire originated in the cook-house of the saloon. The damage was trifling.

1:30 P. M.

The stream of humanity approaching the park still continues—a dense column in vehicles and on foot. As a moderate estimate there are now upwards of 12,000 people in the park and immediate vicinity, and the immense seating accommodations are almost entirely occupied at an extra charge, while thousands occupy the vehicles in the central areas.

ENTRIES.

RACE TRACK, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15—2 p. m.—The entries are Stevens, Daniels, True Blue, and Mamie Hall. Hubbard will not go.

AT THE SCORE.

Thad Stevens took the pole. True Blue next, Mamie Hall next, Daniels outside.

FIRST HEAT.

First mile—Mamie Hall first, Thad Stevens second, True Blue third, Daniels fourth. Second mile—True Blue first, Mamie Hall second, Daniels third, Stevens last. Third mile—True Blue first, Joe Daniels second, Thad Stevens third, Mamie Hall fourth. Fourth mile—Joe Daniels first, True Blue second, Stevens third, Mamie Hall last. Time for heat, 7:45. Daniels took the heat by two lengths.

MONEY ON THAD STEVENS.

The unexpected turn of the first heat produced excitement that could only find a vent at the pools, and consequently the sales sprung to a high figure. Pending the disposition of the second heat, the friends of Thad rallied promptly to his support, and freely backed their opinion of his speed and endurance with coin. The impression prevailed that the rider of Thad reined him in during the entire run, and simply strove not to be distanced. The horse was in fine condition when he left the track, and was applauded as vigorously as though he were the winner of the heat. Mamie Hall was completely blown.

SECOND HEAT.

The horses were called for the second heat at a quarter to 4, and the preliminary rubbing-down and saddling was accomplished in readiness for a set-off at five minutes to 4. Another splendid start was made, the three horses taking the score neck and neck. Before reaching the half-mile, Thad had pulled out ahead three lengths, True Blue following second; and the first mile Thad carried the score, three lengths ahead, True Blue second, Daniels lagging five lengths. In the second mile the relative positions of the horses were about the same, Thad gaining a few yards, if anything.

THE COURTS.

An Unhappy Misunderstanding Between Neighbors.

Quarrel Over a Distillery---Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

The Howell Case---Notes from All the Courts---Indictments Returned by the Grand Jury.

George Brauckmann filed a bill Saturday in the Superior Court against Conrad Gehrke, to quiet his title to certain land. He alleges that he and Gehrke bought the south part of the north fractional half of the north half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 28, 40, 14. Shortly afterward they agreed to divide the west 400 feet, and did so, each taking 200 feet, less a street of fifty feet, which was laid out between their respective pieces of ground. Both built on their lots, and lived peaceably for six years, and until a few months ago, when defendant claimed that the partition was invalid, and had been rescinded, and he was entitled to one-half interest on the land on which complainant's house is situated. Brauckmann is fearful that Gehrke will sell the land, and thus create a cloud on complainant's title, there being no evidence of the partition, and asks that Gehrke may be restrained from selling, and that the partition may be considered as valid.

QUARREL OVER A DISTILLERY.

John E. Day filed a bill in the Circuit Court Saturday against Charles J. Singer, Eva Singer and Jacob Singer, to prevent them getting possession of a distillery. Complainant alleges that on September 1, 1873, he leased from Charles J. Singer a distillery situated on Block 19 in J.H. Rees' subdivision of the W. ½ of the S.W. ¼ of Sec. 35, 39, 14. Owing to the difficulty of getting the license changed, it was agreed that for a time the distillery should be run in Singer's name. Complainant went in, bought grain, and commenced making highwines, and claims he has now on hand $1,000 worth of highwines and $1,000 worth of grain. Singer, however, has lately refused to recognize the rights of complainant, and notified the Internal Revenue Collector that he would not recognize complainant's signature, so that said Day is unable to withdraw the liquor manufactured from the distillery and sell it. Defendant threatens to take possession of the distillery and sell the highwines, and complainant therefore asks an injunction to prevent him interfering, which was granted by Judge Williams, under a bond for $1,000.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

William Cunningham, Dominick Ihensen, Robert Cunningham, and Dominick O. Ihensen, filed a petition against George Dickinson, claiming a certain sum due in a judgment, and alleging a fraudulent mortgage of his stock at No. 121 Archer avenue to Dorcas A. Dickinson, a minor under said mortgage. A rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure under a bond of $6,000 were issued.

Thomas E. Courtney & Co. filed a petition against J. A. Lafferty, on a promissory note for $1,089, which is overdue and unpaid. A rule to show cause was entered, returnable Nov. 24.

The Sugg and Heisendorf Manufacturing Company, and Frederick Herhold, Andrew P. Johnson, and Adolph Bowmeier, filed a petition jointly against James A. Hulett, on some accepted drafts and merchandise sold aggregating $281.88, and alleging that Hulett made a fraudulent transfer of his stock of furniture, with intent to defraud his creditors. A rule to show cause was entered, returnable Nov. 29, and an injunction was also issued.

In the case of Helen M. Hoight, time was given to Alexander Drake to file proofs of debt and objections to her dismissal.

THE HOWELL CASE.

The reading of the depositions of Nelson Bunyon, John Waldron, and Lewis T. Howell, witness for the defense, occupied most of the day Saturday. The testimony was mostly corroborative of the main witnesses, Smith and Sigler. Judging from the rate at which the trial is progressing at present, it will occupy all of this week at least.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

William A. Phelps commenced a suit against Charles G. Boalt for $1,800.

Joseph B. Payson, as Assignee of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, obtained a decree by affidavit on a creditor's bill against J. A. Farnham for $1,043.67.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Joseph Gaskin commenced an action against Alexander Bell for $1,000.

William D. Pahlman, for the use of the Manufacturer's National Bank, brought suit in assumpsit against the Black River Insurance Company for $4,000.

The same plaintiff also commenced a suit against the Merchant's Mutual Insurance Company for $5,000.

An action in assumpsit was begun by George T. McLaughlin and Thomas F. Scanlon against Ferdinand C. Light and William P. Johnson for $6,000.

Samuel Gieseman and Leopold Bauxbaum filed a precipe in assumpsit against William Roberts for $1,500.

John B. Curtis brought suit against Christopher D. Austin, to recover $2,000.

J. Boykin Lee commenced a suit against Jos. B. Quinn and Mary E. Quinn, for $1,000.

Mahlon D. Ogden and E. H. Sheldon, both in their own right and as executors of the estate of E. James, deceased, brought suit against William J. Ralph, to recover $2,000.

Isaac and John F. Davies filed a precipe against Charles G. E. Prussing, for $3,000.

Henry Blandy commenced a suit against the Illinois Fruit-Preserving Company, in assumpsit, for $4,000.

Hand, McNally & Co. filed a precipe against Henry M. Kidder, for $3,000.

Henry F. Bames entered up judgment against E. H. Gardner and Alfred R. Gould for $1,523.28.

John N. Jewett brought suit in the Circuit Court in replevin against Charles Daft and Frederick Daft, to recover a carriage, buggy and sleigh, of the value of $1,200.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Saturday was arraignment day in the Criminal Court. Fifty-eight persons were arraigned of whom eleven pleaded guilty. The following are a few more important of those indicted: John Samsoin, for assault with intent to kill his wife Anna Bernsolm. Emmet Culbreth, for forgery of the names of Carson, Scott, Pirie & Co. to Hanley, assault with intent to kill Richard Mahon. Philip Koehler, John Lawlor, Michael Leonard and James Reynolds were also indicted for assaults with intents to kill. S. W. McNeil, W. Lowe, and Andrew D. Swanson were indicted for concealing mortgaged property. The trials of those arraigned Saturday will be commenced to-day.

COUNTY COURT.

Margaret F. Millward was appointed administratrix of the estate of Henry Milward under a bond of $4,000.

Sarah A. Mitchell was appointed guardian of William Henry Mitchell under a bond for $6,000.

In the case of Orrin Miller the present administratrix, Susan Miller, was removed, the Court being that she was not the widow, and letters of administration de bonis non granted T. M. Miller under a bond of $4,000.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

C. A. Asp, of New York, is at the Sherman.

George P. Plant, of St. Louis, is at the Palmer.

William H. Church, of Montreal, is at the Palmer.

L. Goodman, of San Francisco, is at the Grand Pacific.

Reuben Leland, of Boston, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. L. Greene, of Hartford, Conn., is at the Sherman.

T. S. Wadsworth, of San Francisco, is at the Palmer.

The Rev. Dr. Harris, of Scotland, is at the Sherman.

Gen. Charles Hathaway, of Iowa, is at the Sherman.

J. M. A. Griswold, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. James W. Feck, of Bloomington, is at the Sherman.

Dr. Kingsley and Chambers, of England, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. James Ross, of Morrison, Iowa, is at the Commercial.

Janes [illegible], Esq., a prominent citizen of Milwaukee, is at the Commercial.

R. B. Russell, Galveston, Texas; S. F. Peckham, Rhode Island; W. G. Gaylord, Lockport, and B. H. Blackwell, Burlington, Iowa are guests at the Palmer.

Mr. J. F. Dunnie, Passenger Agent of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad at New York City, is stopping at the Central.

Joseph Greenhut, better known as "Little Joe of the *Staats-Zeitung*," has become the city editor of the Chicago *Daily Union*.

D. F. Seymour, Hartford, Conn.; James M. Price, New Jersey; and the Hon. J. T. Johnson, Philadelphia, are registered at the Sherman.

J. M. Farley and J. J. Marsh, New York; E. B. Bescher, Cincinnati; James Harper, Fond du Lac, and B. T. Barclay, Pittsburgh, are stopping at the Grand Pacific.

De Cordova, the satirist, tells the story of "The New Clergyman" in the Star Course to-morrow night. Not to have heard him is to have missed an excellent opportunity for amusement.

John Sherman, Jr., representing the united National Bank, of Washington, Nasby affecting settlements with such of the National Banks as were correspondents of the Washington concern. He is a Grand Pacific.

Col. Waller, a gentleman who was an officer of some distinction in the Cuban army, now residing in this city, reports Gutiérrez, who declined recently by a delegation of regiment himself, desired him to organize an Irish troubled Island of Cuba, either as a part of the Insurgent army or as an independent military organization.

GENERAL.

Bradlaugh's terms are $200 a night.

There are sixteen American sculptors in Rome and eleven in Florence.

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the new Canadian Premier, began life as a stone mason.

Queen Victoria is sitting for her portrait, which is intended as a gift for the Emperor of Russia.

Miss Powell, daughter of the Government astronomer at Madras, has been appointed assistant astronomer.

President Welch, of the Iowa Agricultural College, tendered his resignation to the assembled Board of Trustees last Wednesday. It was referred to a committee of the Faculty, consisting of G. F. Kilburn, Washington Allen, and L. J. Mitchell. W. D. Lucas, of Ames, was elected Treasurer of the Board.

A club of students at Princeton College combined this year to secure a few entertainments for public edification. First they engaged Mrs. Scott Siddons to read, but the Church Trustees forbade the recitals because Mrs. Siddons had been known to act Shakspearian parts upon the stage; and when, after being balked in this way, they secured Gerald Massey to lecture, the Faculty smashed the slate because "Massey is a misbeliever."

A few days since the New York *Sun* published a letter purporting to be from Frank Walworth, in which highly improper language was used in reference to Stokes. Mrs. Walworth assures us that her son Frank was not the author of the letter, and has not the slightest knowledge of its source. It is difficult to understand how any one can be so malignant as to forge a letter that the writer must have known would cruelly hurt Frank Walworth's friends, even if it did not injure him.—*Saratogian.*

BILLIARDS.

Sixth Day of the Tournament---Games This Afternoon and Evening---Saturday's Scores---General Record.

The first game of the billiard tournament this afternoon, commencing at 1:30 o'clock, will occur between George Slosson and Peter Snyder, and will be the last of the latter's series. Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly will follow them in a game which will certainly be one of the best of the tournament, both players being pretty evenly matched and hitters of billiards. In the evening, commencing at half-past 7, Jacob Dion and Garnier will be the contestants, and the day's entertainments will be concluded with a game between Cyrille Dion and Ubassy, which will in all probability be a rival for the remarkable contest between the great Frenchman and Daly on Saturday evening.

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

The following are the scores of the games played in the billiard tournament at Kingsbury Hall on Saturday afternoon and evening. They are republished in the order in which the games came off, and will give to those of our readers who do not take a deep interest in billiards, all the information they desire:

Garnier—5, 6, 0, 1, 2, 13, 12, 0, 3, 5, 0, 1, 0, 5, 45, 0, 2, 2, 0, 1, 7, 0, 0, 5, 1, 27, 1, 58, 1, 0, 24, 11, 11, 0, 0, 20, 20, 2, 0, 0, 0, 19. Total, 400.

Snyder—0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 13, 12, 0, 3, 5, 0, 1, 0, 5, 7, 19, 0, 2, 0, 14, 3, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 4, 7, 12, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 5, 0, 1, 2, 0, 2. Total, 137.

Average—Garnier, 10.10; Snyder, 3.18.

Time of Game—1 hour 30 minutes.

Ubassy—0, 0, 0,

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail..... $12.00 | Sunday..... $2.50
Tri-Weekly..... 6.00 | Weekly..... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Kind to a Fault" and "The Post of Honor."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. Chanfrau. "Jealousy, or the Outcast Wife."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Laura Alberta. "Out at Sea."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Acting on the Brain." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE HAVE NEVER SEEN MRS. WINSLOW—Known her only through the preparation of her Soothing Syrup for children teething. If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior to the infant race.

SOUTHERNERS VISITING NEW YORK WILL BE pleased to greet the familiar face of Mr. Mortimer Maine (formerly of the St. Charles, New Orleans, and the Ballard House, Richmond) in the office of "The Windsor." No endeavors will be spared to make this new hotel the most popular, as it is the most elegant, in the land.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, November 17, 1873.

Postmaster-General Creswell has finished his report to the next Congress. It is understood that he strongly urges his pet schemes for Postal Savings Banks and a Postal Telegraph. A negative virtue of the document will be its omission of recommendations of steamship subsidy jobs.

A compromise has been effected between Kenyon Cox & Co., Daniel Drew's brokers, and their creditors. The firm make an assignment of their property on condition that for eighteen months no suit shall be brought by the creditors to disturb the settlement of their affairs. The property thus assigned for the benefit of their creditors is estimated to be worth half a million.

The New England railroads terminating in Boston report that they have not yet experienced any measurable all results of the panic. They do not expect to escape their share of the stagnation of trade. Much of their business comes from the manufacturing companies along their lines, and they must eventually feel whatever affects them unfavorably. Consequently, a dull winter is anticipated, which their employes will feel in a reduction of wages by 10 or 20 per cent.

The Associated Press yesterday brought the intelligence that Mrs. Templeton, a daughter of Gen. Babcock, of President Grant's staff, had been shot by her husband in New York City. As Gen. Babcock is a young man, who, only five years ago, married an estimable young lady, the daughter of United States Marshal Campbell, of this city, the authenticity of the statement that his daughter, aged 20 years, has been shot, may be very seriously questioned.

Victor Emanuel, in his opening speech to the Italian Parliament, treated the Pope to very much the same plain talk that the German Emperor has given him. His religious sentiments and his liberty, said the Italian ruler, we will respect, but we will not permit attacks upon the nation and its institutions. The other points to which the attention of Parliament was directed were the work of internal organization,—particularly the improvement of the army and navy,—and the financial system.

A lively scene may be expected to-day in the French Assembly, in the debate on the prolongation of President MacMahon's term. The Right demand that this be fixed at ten years. The "Prolongation Committee" have reported that to give him more than five years would be to invest him with dictatorial powers in a disguised form, and would endanger the Republic in its present unsettled state. Notwithstanding this report, Gen. Changarnier means to move in favor of a ten years' term, and the moderate members of the Left and the Republicans will unite in opposition to the MacMahonites.

Col. John W. Young, now lying in jail in this city to await his trial for forging money-orders, figures in the Cuban news in a thoroughly characteristic role. He is said to have offered himself to the Captain-General as a decoy to procure the capture of Cubans by the shipload. The honorable service he proposed was to embark upon some lumbering vessel the largest number of Cubans he could persuade to enlist in an expedition against the Spaniards under his lead, and then betray them to their enemies. To the honor of the Captain-General, it is related that the only response to this contemptible proposition was a notice to Young to quit the island at once.

If the advertising public cannot find out in the usual way that a certain newspaper is published in this vicinity, there are three ways to make them aware of the fact. One is to subject them and their families to a system of social dragooning. Another is to send circulars to them, and hire drummers to hawk them. The third is to insert an advertisement of the fact in some newspaper which they are in the habit of reading. Mr. Wilbur F. Storey has tried the first two methods with indifferent success. We advise him to try the last, and to continue it faithfully. The Chicago *Times* has less advertising, relatively, than it had five years ago, and the amount is steadily decreasing. Hence the frantic efforts of Mr. Storey to apprise the public, by means of circulars and otherwise, that he is still publishing a newspaper.

The Chicago produce markets were fairly active on Saturday, and grain was weak and feverish, though averaging higher than on Friday. Mess pork was in good demand and 10@20c higher, closing at $11.87½@12.00 cash, and $12.25@12.37½ seller January. Lard was active and ½c higher, at 7c cash and 7c seller January. Meats were less active and stronger, at 5½c for part salted shoulders, 5¾c for do short ribs, 6c for do short clear, and 6¼@6⅜c for green hams. Lake freights were less active and firmer, at 6¼c corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and steady at 87c per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was active and 1c higher, but closed weak at $1.00 cash and 98½c seller December. Corn was less active and ½c higher, closing weak at 37½c cash and 38¾c seller December. Oats were dull and 1c lower, closing at 29c cash and 30c seller December. Rye was quiet and 1c higher, at 62@62½c. Barley was quiet but 1c higher, closing at $1.32 for No. 2 and 92c for No. 3. Hogs were active and steady at $3.60@4.00. The cattle and sheep markets were lifeless and nominal, the former at $1.50@5.50 and the latter at $2.75@3.85.

The resignation by Judge McAllister of his place on the Supreme Bench, to accept the position of Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago, is not merely a fortunate thing for the city, but an act of considerable significance. The salary of Judge McAllister as Supreme Judge is $5,000 a year. Out of this he is required to pay his traveling expenses and all personal expenses while holding court. These are estimated to be from $1,500 to $2,000, thus leaving him only from $3,000 to $3,500 a year as actual compensation for his services. As Corporation Counsel, Judge McAllister will receive $6,000, out of which he will have no extra expenses to pay. He is well worth that amount, and will unquestionably save the city more than that sum every year that he remains in office. Now the question is, if Chicago can afford to pay $6,000 a year to secure eminent legal ability, cannot the State afford to pay more than $5,000 a year to secure the same for the Supreme Bench?

The recent horse race in San Francisco, of four-mile heats, was in every way a disgraceful affair. One of the horses, who was worthy of a better fate, was taken into the race by his owner, notwithstanding that his knees were stiffened, and that his lustreless eyes showed that he was in no condition to run at top speed for the unusual distance of sixteen miles. During the first eight miles, the noble animal exerted himself to the utmost to win the race for his owner. At the commencement of the third heat, or ninth mile, however, he was exhausted, and was left far in the distance by the others, and, at the end of the twelfth mile, he was found lying in the track with a broken leg, ruined for life. The track was immediately cleared, however, and the sixteenth mile was finished, to the delight of the thousands who had assembled in the open-air gambling-house. The fate of this racer, who has thus suddenly ended his turf days, is a significant argument against the brutality too often practiced at these exhibitions, which ostensibly are given for the edification of the public, and in reality for the accommodation of genteel gamblers, to ply their vocation where the law cannot reach them.

Our repeated admonitions to the Chicago *Times* concerning the vulgarity and indecency in its columns gave a reasonable hope that that paper would reform its habits. Most families have long since excluded the sheet as unfit to be read by any modest woman. Yesterday, it broke out again, and retailed with disgusting minuteness a story of the slums, in which a husband of a few months is described as the victim of a degraded wife. The *Times* gloats over each item of indecency with its peculiar fondness. To make the outrage complete, it went out of its way to cast imputation on the character of the school the woman attended, and declared that there have graduated from the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city not a few of the worst females in this city. Of all the smutty stories ever published in that paper, this vile concentration of nastiness is equal to any that has preceded it. The time has been when there were published in cellars and secret places in this city papers devoted exclusively to that class of literature; but the *Times* has been able by its superior enterprise to drive them all out, and has long had a monopoly of that which the Grand Jury was wont to indict as a pestiferous nuisance.

Secretary Belknap was in New York on Saturday, and is reported to have said, in reference to the secret deliberations of the Cabinet meeting concerning the Virginius case, that the amplest measures had been decided upon to obtain satisfaction for that outrage. The American people, he said, must be hard to please if they would not be satisfied with them. Seven hundred men were at work all day Sunday in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, and almost equal activity is manifest in the other yards. The largest vessels named as being prepared for service in the Gulf are the Minnesota, Colorado, Ajax, Canandaigua, Nahant, and Powhatan. Public feeling throughout the country shows no less heat. The meeting at St. Louis on Saturday was very largely attended, and was addressed by influential speakers, of whom was Mayor Brown. One noteworthy fact is the presence, in numbers, of ex-Confederates, who showed that they had regained the sentiment of nationality sufficiently to feel outraged by the affront offered the United States by the Spaniards. The Spaniards in Cuba are reported to be very anxious to know what the Americans think of them. In Madrid, there are rumors of a Ministerial crisis, caused by the course of the Government.

The superstition which still exists in the world relative to the powers of sorcery is illustrated by a recent occurrence in Paris. Margaret Pharamot, who has plied the trade of sorceress for five years, was arrested on complaint of a young girl to whom she had sold some false hair alleged to have been taken from a woman who died of love on the night of All Saints, when just 90 years of age. The hair was supposed to have the power to melt the heart of a young man whom the girl was seeking for a husband; but, although she wore it persistently in her chignon, it had no effect whatever. The young man, fifteen days after she bought it, went off and married another woman. After the arrest of the sorceress, her quarters were visited. Her consultation-room was arranged in genuine Walpurgis style, and contained even the conventional broomstick upon which she was supposed to ride on stormy nights. On the walls hung the following tariff of prices: A tibia, inner shin-bone, of an old man,—a charm for the acquisition of wealth,—50f; a phitre, to make one loved, 25f; a toad's eye, to cure all kinds of disease, 100f. Since the arrest of the woman, it has transpired that her victims were not alone among the lower classes, but also among the aristocracy; and that numerous members of the Commune, during the insurrection, used to buy phitres of her for the purpose of securing the success of their cause.

Many are the remedies proposed for the present financial condition of the country. Next in absurdity to the inflation of greenback currency, recommended by Mr. John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank, of New York, is a plan elaborated by a writer in the *Iowa State Journal*, who intimates that Greed of Gain is the crying evil of the day, and that the acquisition of wealth should be increased by a sliding scale of taxation, imposing a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on all persons owning more than $5,000, 1 per cent on all persons owning more than $10,000, and so on to $1,000,000, where the tax should be prohibitory. This is not by any means a novel scheme. It has been proposed in various countries and various ages of the world, but has never, we believe, been put in force, because, when carefully examined, it was seen to be a tax on thrift and a discouragement to economy. Some few bold thinkers have gone so far as to say that thrifty and economical persons are useful to the world, for, since they are unable to carry anything out of the world when they die, they are really adding to the world's wealth. The most voracious millionaire can't eat more than one leg of mutton a day, or wear more than one suit of clothes at a time. What he don't consume he evidently leaves behind him. We commend this view to the *Iowa State Journal*, but we will add that we think the inventor of this plan is, on the whole, wiser than Mr. John E. Williams, of the Metropolitan Bank, who appears to think that there will be more property in the country if it is measured by $1,000,000,000 of greenbacks than if measured by $356,000,000.

A TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

The time has come in the government of this city and county when there must be some organization for the protection of the public against unjust and illegal taxation. A Springfield paper calls the attention of the State to the wealth and magnificence of Chicago, and indicates that here is the place for the tax-gatherer to reap his harvest. The same paper gravely assures its readers that "the capital and assets" of the National Banks of Chicago alone "are over $495,000,000, being nearly double the amount on which Cook County is assessed for State taxes in 1873," and demands that hereafter the State shall look to Chicago for its revenue. We have, in addition to the State Government, with its supplementary legislature known as the State Board of Equalization, various local Governments, all clothed with the power of taxation. These include: 1. The authorities of the Towns of North Chicago, South Chicago, and West Chicago; 2. The several Boards of Park Commissioners; 3. The Common Council; and 4. The Board of County Commissioners. All of these possess the power to levy taxes and expend the money. The Park Commissioners may be restricted, but the others have no restriction other than their own discretion. The Common Council are restricted by the Constitution from issuing and selling any more bonds until the municipal debt shall be reduced, but the Board of County Commissioners are not restrained. As the limitation to which the county debt may be increased is 5 per cent on the aggregate of the State assessment, it is in the power of that Board of fifteen members to issue bonds and increase the debt from the present sum of $4,000,000 to $15,000,000. Eight members constitute a majority of the Board, and these eight may issue bonds and sell them, and expend the proceeds at their discretion, until they have exhausted the $11,000,000. The importance and danger of that power can be best judged by looking at the list of the members, as follows:

Sam Ashton,	J. H. Clough,
John Crawford,	George M. Bogue,
Christian Busse,	Thomas Lonergan,
John Jones,	A. B. Johnson,
Joseph Roelle,	J. L. Russell,
John Herting,	C. H. Harrison,
W. D. Burdick,	Joseph Harris,
H. M. Singer,	

A caucus has determined that Ashton is to be President of this Board, and to make up the standing committees. The public will, of course, regard that as an indication of the predatory intentions of the majority. The majority in the Common Council is restrained, or may be restrained, by the veto of the Mayor. The majority of the Board of Commissioners is absolute in its action. Against its illegal action the only remedy is an appeal to the law through the courts. The same course is essentially necessary in all the cases of illegal, unequal, or extortionate taxation. To make this application to the courts effective, there must be union, co-operation, and concentration. In other cities, this proceeding has been found necessary for the protection of the citizens against the rapacity of the Municipal Government. For this purpose, there is organized a "Taxpayers' Association." The object is not to resist the payment of lawful, just, and necessary taxation, but to oppose every attempt by the swindling local governments to exceed their authority, to embark in wild enterprises, and to indulge in the pastime of selling public bonds for the mere purpose of dividing the proceeds among a horde of tax-eaters. This organization can employ counsel, and, through its officers, can act promptly and effectively for the whole public. They will serve as a vigilant supervisor over the proceedings of the various Boards in the matter of creating debt, levying taxes, and expending money. They can apply for injunctions, and take all other steps to arrest and stay illegal and improper proceedings, and prosecute all appeals to final judgment in the highest courts. Such an organization will be a valuable auxiliary to the local Government. One effect will be to break up the loose and slovenly way in which all our tax business is done; it will prevent these municipal bodies "taking the chances," and will confine the operation of levying taxes to legitimate objects, within the strict letter of legal authority. The time has come for such an organization in Chicago. It should no longer be delayed.

THE CASE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Your article about the consecration of Cuba hits the nail exactly on the head. We don't want it at any price, but I am sorry to see you take ground in the Virginius matter, which tends to throw your great influence on the side of the filibustering, war-making spirit which prevails. The resemblance of sweet morsels still hangs around many who have had contracts and jobs, and the hundreds of ruined speculators left high and dry by the panic would like nothing better than a "shindy" with Spain or any other power. You say *it is conceded* that the Virginius is an American vessel. I think you will find that Spain has proofs that she was just as much American as the Alabama was English; but both were really the property of the Rebels, bought and *fitted out* with their money, in contravention of the neutrality laws. The American register and the American flag at sea, it *bona fide* American, are no doubt entitled to respect as much as American soil—*prima facie*; but, if used as a mere cover for piracy, slave-trading, or filibustering, *never* ought to prevent any nation, in good faith and in a proper manner, from searching in time of war or rebellion, and of seizing in case reasonable proof is found. Nobody pretends to doubt that the Virginius was carrying an expedition to land in Cuba, which was just as irregular as the St. Albans raid, and we ought to be slow to take sides with the popular current, and condemn the proceeding on technical grounds. We always made a practice of boarding slavers, no matter what flag they hoisted, and if the search furnished proof, we did not regard American nor British registers. Let our indignation be levied against the subsequent barbarity, and the condemnation and execution without a Court of Admiralty, and especially against the indecent and discourteous haste with which the Spaniards, under the stimulus of the brutal Volunteers, carried through the execution without permitting our Consul to telegraph. But pray don't make it more serious than it is as a *casus belli*.

You will find, probably, that Captain, crew, and passengers were all in the service of the rebels, and that the vessel was owned by them, and her flag and her continuing to hold the register a sham and a fraud, similar to those Lord Russell countenanced in the case of the Rebel cruisers (they were not privateers). Of course the Spaniards are a savage race, and it would be too complimentary to call the Cuban authorities *semi*-civilized. Nobody can apologize for their doings any more than they could for the brutalities of the English in blowing Sepoys from the mouths of their cannon; but it is no more a cause of war than it would have been if we had caught the Alabama before she hoisted her Rebel flag, and taken the responsibility of proving *later* that she was the property of the Rebels, and her flag a mere fraud and cover.

X.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1873.

REMARKS.

If we have no cause of war with Spain, it would be criminal folly to have any war, of course. What we have said on this subject has presupposed a thorough investigation of the facts, not technical merely, but going to the root of the matter. Our position is, that if we have a just cause of war, we should be deterred neither by sympathy with the Spanish Republic on the one hand, nor by our present financial difficulties on the other. The responsibility which a Government assumes when it commences shedding innocent blood (for all war involves that, more or less,) is very grave, and its justification is found only when all other remedies have been exhausted.

THE LINCOLN PARK ASSESSMENT CASE.

The people of Chicago have no reason to regret that the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of Judge Williams in which he confirmed the assessment levied on the Towns of North Chicago and Lake View for the payment of the proposed addition to Lincoln Park. In the first place, the loose and irregular manner in which the assessment was made, and, in the second place, the conduct of the persons mainly interested in the collection of the tax, stamp the entire proceeding as unwarranted and unjust. The same parties first endeavored to grab several hundred thousand dollars from the City Treasury. They went down to Springfield and induced the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the Park Commissioners to assess damages and improvements, and then call upon the Mayor and Comptroller of Chicago to issue them city bonds for the amount necessary to pay for the lands thus acquired. It was an iniquitous grab, and the Supreme Court decided against it on the ground that the Legislature had no authority to levy municipal taxes. Not discouraged by this, they sought to secure their ends by inducing the Supervisors of Lake View and North Chicago to come together in joint session, and assess the property of both towns without any regard to the separate functions of the two corporations.

The main point of the Supreme Court decision is, that the property of one town cannot be assessed for the local improvements in another town, which is certainly a very clear requirement of our present State Constitution. The Constitution authorizes the General Assembly to vest the corporate authority of municipalities with the power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation, or otherwise. An act of the Legislature made an application of this clause to the enlargement of parks, prescribing special assessment as the mode of proceeding. Thereupon the joint session of the two sets of Supervisors made the assessment for a gross sum of $1,200,000. Finding that this was not enough, they then assessed $200,000 more in bulk upon the property of North Chicago, on account of the "density of its population and the superiority of improvements." As a matter of course, this was altogether irregular and unauthorized, as well as ridiculous, and would have been sufficient in itself to nullify the assessment. But the Supreme Court further decides that the joint action of the two sets of Supervisors was unconstitutional. By making a joint assessment, the Lake View Supervisors were assessing North Chicago, and the North Chicago Supervisors were assessing Lake View, since the proposed addition to the Park lies partly in Lake View and partly in North Chicago. The Constitution authorizes assessments for local improvements, but that is manifestly *not* a local improvement which is located in another town.

The decision of the Supreme Court in this case amounts to a postponement of the projected extension of Lincoln Park. The only way in which the land can be paid for is for the property of North Chicago to be assessed for that portion which lies within the limits of North Chicago, and the property of Lake View to be assessed for that portion which lies within the boundaries of Lake View. The Park may be extended as far as the limits of North Chicago, by making a new assessment to pay for this much of the land. But this is a very small proportion of the proposed addition. The property of Lake View is not able to pay for all that part within its own territory, which occupies about half the township. There is only one way in which this dead-lock can be removed, and that is by annexing Lake View to North Chicago. This would require a vote of both North Chicago and Lake View, and would bring the Park question in all its bearings directly before the persons interested—as it should have been in the first place.

MR. MARETZEK'S PANIC.

Few people will be inclined to regret that the proposed operatic season in this city has been indefinitely postponed. Few people will also be inclined to doubt that Mr. Maretzek has made a very serious mistake in his hasty and ill-considered action. Mr. Maretzek has been in this city often enough to know that a season sale is never indicative of the success of a season, as it is in most other cities. The great bulk of the receipts are taken at the door of the theatre on the nights of performance. A successful opening night is always the best advertisement for an operatic troupe, and, had Mr. Maretzek come and made a favorable impression here this evening, the success of the week would have been assured, notwithstanding the extortionate prices charged. His second mistake was in refusing to accept the very liberal terms which Mr. McVicker offered him and was willing to pay rather than submit to the embarrassment of closing his theatre for two weeks, which he will now be obliged to do, as he has made his contracts to take his company with Miss Gustman through the provincial towns during the coming two weeks. The terms offered him would have guaranteed him a profit, and the only objection made was that, if Mr. McVicker bought the season, the management of it would fall into his hands, and he, like any other prudent, sensible manager, would reduce the prices of admission. Still this was not a valid ground of objection, inasmuch as the venture would still have been a paying one. The expenses have been greatly over-stated. Lucca, Di Murska, and Tamberlik are high-priced artists, because they take but a percentage of the receipts. But, with the exception of these, the company is a cheap one, and Mr. McVicker, the company which not only would have paid made an offer but would also have yielded him something over the rental of the theatre, even at rates of admission 50 per cent lower than those scheduled by Mr. Maretzek. Mr. McVicker is as careful and skillful a manager as Mr. Maretzek, and if he could take company and make money with it, Maretzek could also. The third mistake which Mr. Maretzek has made is, that, in throwing up the present season, he has imperilled his prospects for the future. Chicago has never failed to respond most liberally to the demands of operatic managers, especially of Mr. Maretzek. Last winter, it saved him from loss by paying him an average of nearly $5,000 per night for two weeks, and he went back to New York with his pockets full of money,—a condition in which he had never found himself before. Notwithstanding the stringency of the times and the high price of tickets, Chicago would again have given him a paying season, if he had had the courage to come here. His refusal to come, even with Mr. McVicker's liberal guarantee, will not tend to his advantage in the future.

The failure of the season suggests one very pertinent question: If he cannot come to Chicago, where can he go? His season thus far has been melancholy everywhere. The New York musical correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes:

> The Maretzek Troupe made a total failure in New York, and they have not bettered their fortunes in Boston. Your city is not likely to be any *less* fastidious or any *less* difficult to please than ours! And now I learn that Max is to reassemble his ragged cohorts in New York for a few nights, and then, having abandoned his proposed demonstration at Cincinnati, is to attack Chicago in force. May he prosper according to his merits! But if Chicago accepts what New York and Boston have rejected, it will be something new in the history of American musical enterprises.

What Maretzek's company is, you Bostonians know, and are, I see, pretty much agreed, the only difference of opinion among you being as to whether Di Murska is an artist of the first or second rank. Lucca is great, then; and Di Murska fine, we will say; and Jamet, excellent; and Tamberlik—what? Well, a magnificent, picturesque, ivy-covered ruin, with the work of the architect still grandly shown, but that of the carpenter just tottering to its fall. And the rest—mere leather and prunella of the meanest quality; with such a melancholy specimen of a contralto, such feeble tenors, such raucous, roaring baritones, such a herd—though small enough, to be sure—of untrained chorus singers, and such a helter-skelter, undisciplined orchestra! Mr. Maretzek has presumed to do worse even than his record of last year.

The result in Cincinnati is already known. In Philadelphia, two performances were given with half the company, and the third one was abandoned for want of patronage. Putting these facts together and adding to them his failure to come to Chicago, even with a guarantee offered him, another fact suggests itself. It is possible that the whole enterprise is a failure, and, loaded down with its high prices and the pressure of the financial crisis, is unable to move any longer. This at least is a charitable view to take of the situation, as it offers the only valid reason why Mr. Maretzek should have refused to come here with a certainty offered him.

As it is, the failure is not without its compensations. It leaves opera-goers free to go to English opera. They will save one-half of what they had expected to pay out, and probably enjoy themselves just as much. The Kellogg Troupe will be here in December. Had the Maretzek season been given, they would certainly have been crushed between Maretzek in November and Strakosch in January. They now have the field open to themselves, and it is certain that they will meet with handsome encouragement and support. While it brightens the sky for Miss Kellogg, it also has a warning for Mr. Strakosch, who is due here in January. Mlle. Nilsson has never appeared here in opera, and will be a drawing card, if Mr. Strakosch has wisdom enough to profit by the lessons of his cousin's failure. He has a strong troupe,—a stronger one, in fact, than Maretzek's, and he has absolute control. There are no prima-donna agents in his troupe to add to existing difficulties by their mischief-making. He has clear water ahead, if he has sense enough to avoid the rocks upon which Maretzek has gone to pieces.

GEN. SCHENCK AND THE EMMA MINE.

A pamphlet has appeared in London entitled "The True History of the Emma Mine." It is issued by Mr. J. T. Pafford, one of the English shareholders in this Company, and is an account of the manner in which the scheme was floated in England, as ascertained by the author in a personal investigation. It has a special interest for Americans, by reason of Gen. Schenck's connection with the enterprise. Mr. Pafford claims that he has always been a cautious man, and has fought shy of stock investments, and that he was induced to purchase shares in the Emma Mine by the guarantee of Gen. Schenck's name as a Director of the Company and a Trustee for the shareholders. He could not believe that the American Minister would lend the use of his name to any enterprise which was not to be fairly conducted and did not warrant the promises made for it. Mr. Pafford proceeded, when the bubble had burst, to collect evidence as to the origin and management of the scheme. He claims to have proof that the mine was "salted," and cites a letter written by a miner named Eddy, who was employed at the mine at the time Mr. Park was preparing it for the inspection of experts. The circumstances detailed are certainly suspicious, though by no means conclusive. A new Superintendent was employed, and the working force was reduced from 100 to about a dozen; no one was allowed to go to the mine without a written order, and the entrances was guarded by armed men. Mr. Pafford also charges that Prof. Silliman's remuneration for inspecting the mine was $5,000 for making the report and $45,000 if the sale to the English Company should go through, though he admits that Prof. Silliman may have been deceived by the "salting" operation already charged. It was then decided to secure the name and influence of Gen. Schenck to help the sale along in England. As a means to this end, the Hon. William M. Stewart, United States Senator from Nevada, was first solicited, as Mr. Pafford charges, by a payment of £30,000 in cash and 2,000 shares of the mine, "the latter remuneration being also for his valuable services in inducing Maj.-Gen. Schenck to become a Director." Mr. Pafford makes the statement that he saw the affidavit of the American gentleman, whose name he does not give, in which the deponent swears "that, to his certain knowledge, Mr. T. W. Park, in settling with his co-partners of the New York Emma Mine Company, *deducted the sum of $50,000 as the value of the shares held by Gen. Schenck*, precisely as he did the £100,000 paid to Mr. Albert Grant for successfully bringing out the mine." Mr. Grant was the man who undertook to float the scheme in England, and Mr. Park subsequently admitted, in an examination before the Vice-Chancellor, that £100,000 had been paid to Grant for his services. Gen. Schenck, however, in a personal interview with Mr. Pafford, assured him in the most solemn manner that he was a *bona fide* investor, that he had borrowed the money to put into the shares, and that he was a loser along with the rest.

If Gen. Schenck was a *bona fide* purchaser of the Emma Mine stock, and was deceived by the representations made to him, this does not relieve him from further responsibilities which Mr. Pafford charges upon him. The prospectus of the Emma Mine Company, which was advertised far and near, announced the capital of the company to be £1,000,000, divided in shares of £1 each, numbering 50,000 in all, half of which were offered as subscription and the other half reserved by the vendors. Gen. Schenck was announced not only as a Director, but one of three Trustees, the other two being J. H. Palmerston, Esq., of the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and Geo. W. Anderson, Esq. The duty of these Trustees was to see that no part of the purchase money should be paid over until the property purchased had been duly transferred. The property offered for sale was described as follows:

Cash, being the balance of accounts receivable from consignments made by the vendors to London and Liverpool, amounting to.....	£16,500
2,500 tons of first-class ore, now being raised to England, of the estimated net value of.....	10,000
8,000 tons second-class ore, now mined at the mine for smelting there, of the estimated net value of.....	64,000
13,250 tons first-class ore, already developed in various parts of the mine, of the estimated net value of.....	99,750

Mr. Pafford charges that the £40,000 cash, announced as part of the property to be transferred, was entirely fictitious; that, notwithstanding this, Gen. Schenck and the other Trustees permitted the purchase money to be paid over, and that the cash item was then paid back out of the purchase money which had been received. The gravamen of the charge against Gen. Schenck is that he was guilty of a breach of trust while acting as Trustee for the shareholders.

The statement made by Mr. Pafford has the semblance of having been prepared upon careful personal examination of the facts in the case. There is no question now as to the character of the Emma Mine scheme, and the only point of real concern to the American people is whether their Minister at the Court of St. James lent himself knowingly to it. Mr. Pafford does not bring such evidence as warrants the conclusion that Gen. Schenck's stock was given to him,—on the other hand, it has never been claimed that he paid for it,—but he does show, if his statements are correct, that Gen. Schenck, having become a Director in the Company and a Trustee for the shareholders, in disregard of his official character as Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James, did not watch over the interests of the purchasers as he might have done and as it was his duty to do. The role he played, even if entirely honest on his part, was one that should never have been assumed by a man in his position, and the result is highly disgraceful to the American people. Gen. Schenck was led into a false position and humiliating suspicions by the greed characteristic of the age and of the American nation.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The vote of Iowa for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor is to be canvassed by the Legislature-elect, in January, and the character of the returns is not known beyond an unofficial statement that Gov. Carpenter's majority is about $1,000. The returns for Superintendent of Public Instruction and for Judge of the Supreme Court have been officially canvassed by the Governor and others composing the Executive Council, and the whole vote is 188,375, against 177,998 for Governor, in 1871, and 204,743 for President, last year. The figures are as follows:

	Republican.	*Opposition.*	*Rep. maj.*
1871. Governor	108,501	67,547	41,254
1872. President	131,176	71,124	60,052
1873. Judge	96,267	61,536	34,731
1873. Superintendent	105,971	82,353	23,718

It should be remarked that the Opposition totals for Judge and Superintendent, this year, contain many thousand votes intended for Hall and Prindle, but misdirected in the initials or spelling of names. Thus, 22,000 votes intended for D. W. Prindle were returned as for Pringle or Prindall, with various initials. The like errors will, doubtless, be found in returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The candidates on the Anti-Monopoly State ticket having had no hopes of election, no effort was made to secure uniformity in the ballots, much less for a general distribution of them. The large vote polled, and the largely reduced Republican majority, are, therefore, all the more surprising; and, taken with the fact that the Opposition elected a majority of all the local tickets, the Republican ring-masters may well be warned that they are now boasting of Iowa for the last time. There no longer exists a 60,000, or even a 20,000, Republican majority as an abstract terror, and next year's canvass by Congressional Districts will show it.

—The Davenport *Gazette* (Administration) states the general poverty of the situation in the remark that "The majority given in behalf of the Republican State ticket shows conclusively that Iowa is to-day more thoroughly Republican than *any other State* in the Union." Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Kansas, Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts are some of those "other" States.

—The full official vote in ninety-five counties of Illinois, for county officers, this year, is 317,970; and estimates for seven counties bring the total up to 330,000. In the general election of 1870, with John A. Logan at the head of the Republican ticket as candidate for Congress-at-Large and also for the Senate, and with candidates for Congress and the Legislature actively canvassing their districts, the whole vote was 327,189. Yet this (1873) is called an "off year," and it is said the people didn't take any interest in it; and the *Illinois State Journal* declares: "Not much can be proved from the result of such an election." "Not much," surely, of comfort to the ring-masters of the Administration.

—The Des Moines *Register* and other Administration office-holding newspapers in Iowa are very busy making it appear that there are five or six *Democrats* elected to the House in the Iowa Legislature; that these five or six hold the balance of power as between Grant-Republicans and Anti-Monopolists, formerly Republicans; that the five or six, if they will but stoutly uphold the Democratic banner, may be an important factor to be traded with in electing Speaker, Clerk, etc.; that it is the common interest of those who would still be Democrats and Republicans to make a common cause against "new-party" men who have opened a war on both their houses; and much more of the same sort. From which it would appear that the original invitation to Anti-Monopoly Republicans to come into the Grant-Republican caucus finds no acceptance. Of the late discovery, and bait to Democrats, the Davenport *Democrat* says:

> The poor, woe-begone, moribund Republican party in Iowa has indeed come down from its high estate, when it has to unite its powers of opposition to conquer five isolated Democrats. While admitting the Anti-Monopoly party is independent of either former political organization and made up of men from both, it would try to throw the odium of discord in its midst by raising an issue of which five Democrats are the subject. This is a smaller matter than a party of such lofty pretensions should stoop to. Of course it will amount to nothing, being about twice as silly as was the attempt to wheedle the hitherto Republican members of the Anti-Monopoly party into the Administration caucus. These are but the spasmodic twitchings and dying kicks of the rapidly sinking Republican *debris*. It dies hard, and remains impudent.

—The New York *Times* asks: "If the Republican leaders are wise, will they not take hints *while it is yet possible?*" The Boston *Journal*, on the contrary, thinks the *Times* illogical, too acutely affected by the New York atmosphere, "altogether too easily discouraged," and a number of other things. "The *Times* admits too much," it says; "it is too ready to furnish ammunition for its political opponents. Its spasm of plain talk and affected desire to point the finger of warning, that the Republicans may avert a fate which has no other foundation than fancy, would, perhaps, have some effect if sustained by arguments or supported by events."

—The last election was one of the most remarkable that has been held in Southern Illinois for a number of years, and the result in the State is about the same. . . . The results, in general, are neither Republican nor Democratic victories or defeats, but are the effects of a wish on the part of the Farmers to try their voting-strength independent of either party. They have made the effort; let us await the results. —*Belleville (Ill.) Advocate—Administration.*

—In our own State of Illinois only county elections were held. But in the majority of instances the Farmers were successful. Had a State election been held, the probabilities are that the result would have been the same as in Wisconsin. The Farmers' Movement in the West carries all before it.—*Rockford (Ill.) Gazette.*

—An entirely new combination, composed of members of both the old political parties, is rapidly taking place, whose declared mission is the safety and perpetuity of our institutions. The tread of this new political giant will startle the dull senses of the opposition, and shake the nation as by an earthquake. Partisan slavery will be assailed by reason, common sense, more independent spirit, and by a higher and purer civilization. The strong arm of justice will henceforth grapple with public robbers at Washington as with burglars, horse-thieves, or any other criminals.—*Mt. Vernon (Ill.) Free Press.*

—The demand of the times, then, is for a new political organization, and it seems very possible that it may grow out of the present organization of the farmers and laborers of the Great West for reform and purification. This movement is yet in its infancy, but that it is just in time to fill a great popular demand, if rightly managed, the local elections in this State, on the 4th inst., fully attest. If it perseveres in the free and independent course upon which it has commenced its career, it will be a grand success.—*Carlyle (Ill.) Union Banner.*

—The people have declared themselves free from party-slavery, and no longer heed the dictation of interested partisans, or mind the party-lash. This election marks a new era in local politics.—*Carmi (Ill.) Times.*

—It is proper that the farmers should have the honor of naming the organization which is to sweep from power all corrupt men without distinction of party, and put a stop to all extravagance in public places, and in private places also, by its healthy influence; and which will, by establishing economy and enforcing strict honesty, save the country from threatened ruin. —*Graysville (Ill.) Republican.*

—The Farmers' and Laboring Men's Anti-Monopoly party has been victorious as a general thing in the State. It has, however, only started upon its great mission. It has many things to attend to that will keep it busy until the next election, when it will again promulgate its vital doctrines, unfurl its flag, and march on to another and a greater victory,—that of electing members of the next Legislature and of Congress. . . . The farmers and laboring men have been idle too long already and left others to attend to their affairs. The laws of self-preservation demand that they make their great influence felt in every direction.—*Ford County (Ill.) Journal.*

—The movement is the spontaneous result of the necessities and exigencies of the times. It is the result of honesty against corruption and extortion, of economy against extravagance and show, of justice against theft and greed, and of common sense against the assumed infallibility of party. It recognizes no man or set of men as leaders, and regards principles as more important than men. This is the true doctrine of reform. The people's perceptions of right and wrong are intuitively correct. It has been the bane of our Government in the past that the people have too often been led by master minds, and in servile obedience to party and men, have done violence to their intuitive perceptions of right.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat.

THE PULPIT.

The Rev. Edward Sullivan on Bishop Cummins' Secession.

Dedication of the New Church of the Messiah.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York City.

The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas' Resignation Accepted by His People.

Resolutions Adopted and the Congregation Yesterday Forenoon.

BISHOP CUMMINS' SECESSION.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Edward Sullivan, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Delivered Yesterday Forenoon.

The Rev. Edward Sullivan, Rector of Trinity Church, officiated yesterday morning to a large congregation in Martine's Hall, on the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street. The subject of his sermon was the recent letter of Dr. Cummins, the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, of which he spoke substantially as follows:

Many of you know that the city papers published a circular letter from Dr. Cummins, withdrawing from the Church with which he has been connected for twenty-eight years, for service as Bishop. It appeared too late for me to commit my thoughts to writing, but I could not refrain from giving my ideas on the subject. He once occupied my place, and employed his great abilities where I now stand, and naturally this congregation takes a peculiar interest in the matter. Besides that, it interests the Church at large to a sensible degree.

After having read the letter from the Bishop, Dr. Sullivan continued:

With some things in this you will doubtless agree. The first is, a Bishop has the inherent right to withdraw from our communion if he sees fit. He entered it voluntarily, and he can withdraw voluntarily. Secondly, in this case, as we must charitably suppose, the withdrawal is conscientious. We can impugn no man's motives without cause, and we must presume in this case that he has the right and has exercised it conscientiously. Thirdly, we must premise it was the only course open to him. He has acted with straightforward consistency. Unhappily, there are many men still in the Church, and who would be better out of it, who lack that quality. It is inconsistent to remain within a Church, violating its orders and trampling on its laws, and yet claiming to belong to it.

But, beyond this, I join issue with the Bishop. I think his error is of the head, but not of the heart. Do the merits of the case justify the withdrawal? Is it inevitable? I think it unwise, for it would have been manlier to stay in the Church, and continue to protest against its errors. It must have been painful for him to see these symbolical teachings in churches where he was compelled to minister. It must have galled him, and he must have winced under it; but it would have been braver to confront error within the communion, rather than withdraw from it. Paul must have felt the same pains in his apostolic duties. In his travels, he must have found many forms of error which he could not then correct, but he remained in the Church till the end, and kept his faith in spite of all these errors.

It does not follow that a Bishop, by his presence in a church where there are ceremonies which offend him, thereby sanctions them, or even takes part in them. If it is assumed he does, the logic is fallacious. Duty calls a Bishop to officiate in a church. What he sees there shocks him. But he is not countenancing ritualism because duty calls him there. His presence is merely bodily. If the presence of ritualism invalidated the service, there is no mental participation in it for him. If it does not invalidate it, then certainly his presence is productive of harm to no one. As at the table of the Lord, if you are a firm believer in the vicarious atonement, it makes no difference what your neighbor thinks, and are you not compromised by kneeling beside him. So is it with the Bishop. He can worship God in his own heart without any compromise of his own consistency. Is the condition of the Church such now, that secession becomes a duty? If it is for the Bishop, it is for us. There are times when secession is justifiable. The Protestant Episcopal Church illustrates that. In the Seventh and Eighth Centuries Rome had seceded from the simplicity of the faith, and the truth was hidden from view. When the Sixteenth Century secession came, it was justifiable, and commends itself to Christendom, since Rome is further from truth now than in Luther's day. Papal infallibility and other powers having been added, which forever preclude reform.

But is the Church in such a condition as to justify a man in saying, "I cannot remain?" Is it not a condemnation of the whole Church? Secession can be justified only when there is a whole abandonment of the true faith. Our Church is far from that. I do not say the Church is perfect. She has errors and faults, and they will always exist in any earthly organization. We can find perfection only in the Church of Heaven. There is in the Church a little society known as the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, which one of the Bishops has denounced as disloyal, whose superiors recommend resistance to Church authority. It has committed itself to false doctrine, and holds that the table is an altar, that the minister is a sacrificing Priest, etc. Such a society is treasonable, as Bishop Cox has called it.

Among the authorities of the Church there is a culpable want of agreement. There are injustices in the administration of Episcopal authority, which is a reproach to us. One man going off in one extreme is laid hold of by his Bishop for preaching in a Methodist Church, while a stimulating minister is unreproved. That the Church as a body adheres to the pure doctrine in her standards of faith, adheres to the old creed. They would be indignant, with a few exceptions, at the attempt to leave out the Nicene Creed. The prayer-book, as it stands, gives the essential truth of the Gospel; though some of the points mentioned in the Bishop's letter might be revised, and thus take away all pretence of cavil. When any other Man Christ is preached from the Church as the source; when it advocates the worship of the Virgin, or the adoration of saints, then and not till then will it be time for men to obey the divine summons and come out of her. I maintain the Church is far from any such condition at present.

I judge the course he will pursue can be conjectured. He says "I take with me my work and my office," and also says, "I propose to return to White's prayer-book." That is one about which little is known. I have inquired, and have secured Bishop White's work containing a description of the book in question. When the political separation took place at the Revolution, there had to be changes made in the prayer-book, such as leaving out the prayers for the Royal family, and in 1785 a Commission was appointed to suggest changes, and the result was this prayer-book. But Bishop White says the printing was a mistake. It was not set forth as a prayer-book. It was simply proposed, and the alterations were discussed. Some of them are in your prayer-book now, but others were thrown out in 1789, and these are the peculiarities which Bishop Cummins sets store upon. I will read from Bishop White's works what these proposed alterations were. One was to alter the rubric where the declaration of absolution is made by the minister alone standing, so as to read "minister," instead of "priest." Another is to omit entirely in the creed the words "descended into hell." Again, that the Athanasian and Nicene Creeds be omitted. Again, that all reference to regeneration be omitted from the baptismal service. Again, in the catechism, in reply to the question, "Who gave you this name?" instead of the usual answer, to say "I received it in baptism, whereby I became a member of the Christian Church." Again, to say instead of the present answer to the question, "What was promised for you?" "That I should be instructed to believe the Christian faith as maintained in the Apostles' Creed, obey God's holy will, and keep His commandments." Again, in reply to the question, how many sacraments there are, the reply is, "Simply two, Baptism and the Lord's Supper."

These are the principal points of difference. If it be asked, why not revise the prayer-book as well as the Bible, which is now undergoing a process of revision, I can only say that to my mind there is a wide difference between the two. The Word of God can afford to be revised. There is no peril connected with it. It is not the question of scholarship. The revisers are limited by the laws of philology. No pecul[iar] shade of theology can be put in. In the prayer-book it is different. That would be a pure question of theology. Each party in the Church would claim to take part in it. If of a not, it would become only the prayer-book of party. Would a revision ever be arrived at? It would open up a breach through which better to evils will come upon the Church. As liable to take the book as it is, with a few misconstruction. [illegible] that the Bishop has involved himself in a cog, whose object is tended the Evangelical Alliance, which we all to bring about unity, some come. That work seek, and which all fir[illegible] the number of religi- means a dimunition [illegible] says he intends lous bodies. But [illegible] in another field. continue his [illegible]? There is no present What can that fie[illegible] which he can unite. He will existing body wit[illegible] and a pure religion. What retain his office [illegible] Necessarily es ablish another must be do? [illegible] and add another to the many religious part[illegible] see no escape for it, and is it not a direct [illegible] construction of what he labored after two weeks ago when the Alliance was in session.

I have taken this up reluctantly, but it has seemed necessary for me to do it. One grand lesson for me is, that the safety and security of the Church will not be found in the separation of Evangelical truth and Apostolical orders, but in the union of the two. Let us cling closely to the truth. Our service needs no gaudy ornamentation. Let us carry out this body of truth with simplicity, avoiding all extremes and all violations of the laws of the church, and then will we grow gradually into the semblance of the Head of the church, and the Church herself will go steadily onward.

During the services Dr. Sullivan announced that it was contemplated to hold Sunday evening services in some central part of the city. Something of the kind was urgently demanded, now that there was no Episcopal Church north of Grace. A meeting of the Church Guild will be held this evening at No. 45 South Clark street, to consider the subject.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Dedication of the New House of Worship Yesterday Forenoon—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York.

The dedicatory exercises of the Church of the Messiah occurred at the new edifice, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, yesterday forenoon. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Robert Collyer. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, who chose his text from Hebrews 8, Verses 10 and 11. The text, he said, predicted a time when God would cease to refer mankind to the tables of the law; when it would be so simple that no interpreter would be needed save the individual heart and conscience. As Unitarians, his hearers had in part verified this prophecy. They accepted no positive scheme of salvation; recognized no priesthood, and had no written creed. And yet they built churches. "God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth," men said, and yet they build costly churches. His endeavor would be to explain this. The church had been built as an asylum to which its congregation and their children could come for shelter from the troubles of the world. It was necessary to their feelings if not to His, that they should approach God with some symbol of a reverence. A common language and a common place of meeting were requisite if we would unite in common prayer and praise. God was not to be propitiated or flattered by offerings. If we thought God could be flattered by our praise we should cease to worship him. We make our worship stately and costly, because we know our God cannot be moved by sacrifices or prayers. It is to teach this that we make our public places of prayer so beautiful, but God's only temple is in each heart. Unitarians pay generous stipends to preachers, in order to have them tell them they have no priesthood. Prove that Christ saved a human soul by sprinkling the face with water, and that ceremony would degenerate into a vulgar, shocking thing. It was because Baptism and other ceremonies were only symbols, that we were so blest in using them. God's spirit was so pure that men were compelled to symbolize it. Unitarians do the very things which their religion did not value, therefore, every one of the features of a robed priest and a vaulted roof diluted the essence of prayer; but prayer must be diluted that its taste may be appreciated by our fellows. Either error, that which confounds the Church with its forms, and that which thought it could exist for good without them, was to be shunned. These forms were no more the essence of religion than the locomotive the essence of steam. Christ's followers had to dogmatize in order to perpetuate what in Him was so evanescent in its beauty and glory. No object in nature ever cast a true shadow, and His shadow was more or less distorted. The scientific world will next year be watching the transit of Venus crossing the sun,—by its shadow, and by that only, can we measure the distance of the earth from the sun. Now when Jesus lived in direct conjunction with God and man, as the planet will be between the sun and earth; when Christ made his wonderful transit across the disc of the Divinity, no wonder that this exquisite spiritual phenomenon attracted the attention of the whole world, in order to measure the distance of man from God. If the early astronomers erred in measuring the physical distance, a hundred years ago, why should we wonder that the unparalleled phenomenon of Christ's transit across God's face had been as erroneously regarded. A religion which nature loved, reason endowed, and humanity accepted, rejecting it only when upon it by a hard and domineering force, was one which the Unitarians had adopted. The creed of nine-tenths of all Christians declares the human race in a state of revolt against its Maker, and already condemned to eternal misery. This religion offered only certain conditions of escape, or eternal ruin. Jesus Christ is the coequal with God, and executed the bond by taking the sins of the world upon him. Believe this, and thus be saved. The life of purity you may live warring only as an indication of your belief. This was the orthodox faith. The speaker did not wish to treat the religion which had been lived by many holy men with disrespect. Religion was so necessary an interest of humanity that it will rear itself upon anything that will support it. However crude its kind, it tends to produce some of its wholesome fruit. Indeed, it is this wholesomeness which gives rise to the monstrous growths of its roots. The fact is, few think, but all must have opinions, and, doubtless, the successive theological systems have been the result of this. The virtue of the Gospel has lain in the beauty of Christ's example, and anything that kept this before the world was wholesome. The forms which these themes had taken on were not wholly accidental. With the change in military arms, military defenses had been revolutionized, and it was found that the softest earth was a surer armor than the stoutest stone. So, in old days, the Church encased herself in scholastic armor to defend her from destruction. He very much doubted whether Jesus would hold the place he did in our hearts if a certain superstition had not held him up as the equal of God. But, as with the abandonment of old pretenses, so what was recognized as a source of strength to humanity is found to be a cause of weakness. The Christian theory, with all its peculiarities, had its use, and the speaker would shudder to see the world stripped of its superstitions. And because certain men had opened their eyes to the fact that these theories were incredible, they had ceased to yield their hearts up to any governance but reason. They were no longer to be impounded like sheep, or driven like children, for their own good. They would be Christians in Christian virtues, sharing Christ's submissive nature. But they could not believe God was jealous of their rationality. They could not continue to recognize any opposition between time and eternity; this world and the next; in life and death. Jesus Christ owed His reverence to no artificial attributes, but to His moral elevation, [illegible]ing as He seemed to us more like God to Divinest Being in his really round Him as place by His spiritual sutory. He had [illegible]ced the Son in sovereignty, periority. If G[illegible] sovereignty, but in such a He placed Chr[illegible]d read the causes, and see way that we[illegible]prices and no accidents. He had [illegible]ith which accepted what was in The simp[illegible] to all belief was doubt in God contradi[illegible]physical senses. To refuse to believe through[illegible]n it came, was like the ostrich the lids head and seeking safety in darkness. [illegible]ore difficult to be an honest Unitarian It is honest Trinitarian. He must have the piety to say, "I do not know," in cases where Christians have ready answers to give, swers, it is true, without evidence. He must the architect of his own faith. How many thousands had deserted the thin ranks of Unitarianism to join the hosts of other churches. The Unitarian Church he described as a structure which was held together without a nail, being built of planks held in their places by their individual fitness; and the whole was held in place by the law of gravitation. There was nothing vulnerable about it; it had no programme to disappoint; no promissory notes to meet; lived upon its spiritual cash in hand.

The speaker concluded with a brief allusion to the beautiful edifice that had been dedicated, and gave the Church a few words of praise and encouragement. The Unitarian motto was, "Do everything for God, everything for Christ, everything for Unitarianism, everything for humanity, and ask nothing in return."

The Rev. R. Laird Collier made a few remarks, calling for pecuniary aid, and the services ended.

DR. JESSE B. THOMAS.

Sermon by the Reverend Gentleman Yesterday Forenoon—Resolutions Adopted Accepting His Resignation as Pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

The false announcement in one of the evening papers on Saturday, that Dr. J. B. Thomas, of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, would preach his farewell discourse yesterday, had the effect to aid in drawing a large audience at the morning service at that church. Dr. Thomas stated, before the commencement of his discourse, that his connection with the church had not yet terminated. It is true that his resignation was tendered at the regular prayer-meeting of the church on Friday evening last, but action thereon postponed.

The following is an abstract of the morning discourse. The text was—John, 4th chapter, 34th verse: "Jesus saith unto them, my meat is to do the will of Him that sent me." This is a comforting saying,—it allies Christ to the wants of mankind. The sources of earthly food are constantly drying up and wasting away. To whom did Jesus go for His constant aid and strength through His numerous trials, which changes His lonely and sorrowful life to a peaceful and joyful one? Certainly to no earthly source. The disclosure of such food awakened the interest of the disciples. It is in the intelligent, willing service of God that such strength comes, and this it is to do the will of God. Life is in action; it is in the blood, not stagnant, but the healthful, active, flowing current. The soul has no life but what is busied on work. Just so is it with the young servant of Christ entering into the kingdom. He wishes to know what to do. But it must not be an aimless activity, but in subservience to a will. Not like a ship sailing riddarless and without a chart, but one destined for a particular port. More than this, merely to work intelligently is not enough. The motive power of the soul must be caught from sounding the depths of God's purposes, acting with Him—then is it real work. Jacob's long years were but few days in his labor for Rachel. When a Christian can say, like David, "Lord, I am Thy servant; Thou hast loosed my hands," then is his labor light, and he can run with willing feet to do his duty. The saddest of the forebodings of men is the thought that their work commenced, must be left undone. But the happy follower of Christ can say, "Lord, I have finished the work Thou has given me to do." No random work is it. God sets his disciples to do no erring, aimless existence. It accomplishes an end, though he who does it may not think so. As in a well-directed army under the leadership of an experienced General, a soldier forgets his isolation, and, by the enthusiasm of the multitude, becomes stronger himself; so in Christ's army the Christian is not alone. Jesus says, "One soweth, another reapeth," and all are part of one great band doing the same work. Not man's work, but God's work, is the Christian doing. But how can he know that he is enjoying such merit,—doing the will of God? The Bible points it out; it is the chart, and many are the waymarks therein shown for his comfort. How resplendent its pages will be at the last day, and how will the Christian wonder at his own indifference to it before. Would a pilot traverse the sea and never look at his chart, to learn or learn his course or destination? Yet such is the conduct of many in their earthly march. As in nature there are said to be certain chords that respond to but only one sound, so in man are there different chords; one will respond to nature, another to the touch of affection, another to his fellow-man, still another to God, and it is possible, as it was with Paul, to have such an ecstatic, unutterable bliss in response to the touch of such a feeling, that the Christian feels drawn up above the earth and its troubles, deprivations, and sorrows, and thus is enabled, in the words of the text, to have his meat in doing the will of God.

At the conclusion of the service the Committee who had been appointed Friday evening to take action on the resignation, presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Our beloved pastor, Dr. Joseph B. Thomas, has formally tendered his resignation of the pastorate of this church; and

WHEREAS, We are sure that in laying this step he feels that the great Master has called him to his new field, and hence we dare not impede or delay; and

WHEREAS, The circumstances demand public and formal church action upon the matter; therefore,

Resolved, That we accept the resignation of our pastor, recognizing the call made upon us to deny ourselves, in order that our great loss may become to others even a greater gain.

Resolved, That in thus accepting his resignation, we take this opportunity to publicly express our appreciation of the worth of Dr. Thomas as a man, Christian, and a pastor, and our deep sorrow in being compelled to sunder the union of the heart and hand in which, as pastor and people, we have been so happy.

Resolved, That in the present thoroughly united condition of the church; in the substitution of a good church edifice for the old frame building in which we formerly worshiped; in the cheerful and hopeful spirit that has led Dr. Thomas to make Christian advancement in which Dr. Thomas found the church among us, and in the generally good financial and spiritual prosperity of the Church, all see great cause for gratitude that God ever sent Dr. Thomas to become our leader.

Resolved, That in giving up our pastor to our brethren of a distant city, we heartily congratulate them upon obtaining so able and so true a man, and that over thought and prayer for him is now pleaded, and our prayers shall ascend that the blessing which has crowned his labors in the past may still follow his work.

Resolved, That this expression of our feelings in parting from our pastor be spread upon the Church Records, and be published in the *Standard*.

The resignation will take effect the last Sunday in December, when Dr. Thomas will return to Brooklyn, the scene of his early labors in the ministry, and to the same church he labored for before.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

What It Costs Prof. Swing's Congregation to Worship at the Theatre.

At the close of service at McVicker's Theatre yesterday morning, Mr. H. F. Waite mounted the stage and made a statement. He announced to the audience that the expenses of conducting religious exercises at the theatre since the destruction of Prof. Swing's church had been $9,000. Of this amount $3,000 had been paid by contributions taken at the close of services each Sabbath. Two thousand more dollars had been subscribed by individuals for current expenses, but there still remained $2,000 to be made up. He appealed to the congregation to contribute liberally, and his words were not wasted, for quite a handsome sum was realized.

The congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church will continue to worship at McVicker's four weeks longer, by which time the new church erected for Prof. Swing, at the corner of Cass and Superior streets, will be ready for dedication. The Sunday-school connected with the church met yesterday afternoon in the basement of the new edifice, which has been nicely fitted up for that purpose.

During Prof. Swing's discourse, yesterday morning, he alluded to the Virginius massacre, and took occasion to denounce in strong language the demons who put to death the poor fellows captured on the ill-starred vessel. His words deeply affected his hearers, whose indignation was depicted in their countenances.

BISHOP CUMMINS.

His Withdrawal from the Episcopal Church.

What Is Thought of the Affair in His Diocese.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 15.

The large number of Bishop Cummins' warm friends in the Episcopal Church in this city and through the State will deeply regret the step he has taken. His course in New York at Dr. Hall's church, we understand, was deemed ill-advised and inexpedient by his Kentucky friends, but the withdrawal of his efficient services in such a promising and growing field seems to be considered by them a very great loss to the Episcopal Church. In a private letter addressed to a clergyman of this city, Bishop Cummins states that the step has cost him a bitter struggle, but that he proposes to continue the functions of his episcopal office in another direction, intimating the founding of a phase of Episcopacy; it is supposed by some of his friends based on the prayer-book advocated by Bishop White in the last century, which will contain no tendency to what theologians call "Sacerdotalism," against which Bishop Cummins has been very much opposed, giving as a reason that clothing the officiating minister with the functions of a sacrificing priest in the administration of the sacraments, is contrary to the articles of the Church. Bishop Cummins has repeatedly expressed his opposition to all phases of ritualism, in sermons preached in this city and other portions of the diocese. Some of the churches in this city, it is known, have been opposed to him because of his strictures upon surpliced boy-choirs, genuflexions, ecclesiasticism, etc. So far has this feeling gone of late years, that some of the churches have declined to avail themselves of his episcopal visitations, and have sent for Bishops of neighboring States to officiate in the rite of confirmation. By these congregations the recent act of Bishop Cummins in participating in the Communion services of a Presbyterian church in New York City has been regarded with considerable disapproval, and has rendered him more unpopular in them than ever.

VIEWS OF EPISCOPALIANS ON BISHOP CUMMINS' ACT.

In a conversation with the Rev. E. T. Perkins, D. D., a *Courier-Journal* reporter learned that the withdrawal of the Bishop from the Church was a great surprise and shock to him. Dr. Perkins expressed the belief that Bishop Cummins' post of duty was in Kentucky, where he had a fine and large field for his talents and devotion to the cause of Christ; that some of his reasons, stated in his letter to Bishop Smith, were not valid or strong ones; that if there was error in the Church, if it was "leavened with false doctrines," the better way would be to stand his ground and resist its encroachments.

In reply to a question as to Bishop Cummins' movements, Dr. Perkins said he believed he would continue to exercise his Episcopal functions in a new Church based on evangelical principles, and a prayer-book from which was excluded all tendency to unscriptural doctrine. The expression in Bishop Cummins' letter, "I propose to return to that prayer-book as signed by William White, and to tread in the steps of that saintly man, as he acted from 1785 to 1789," he thought intimated his purpose of founding another Church. As to the prospects of such a Church, Dr. Perkins said that it might draw a few of the Episcopal churches, as they now exist, into the organization, but he did not think there would be large accessions from what are termed the "Evangelical churches," as many of them preferred the present associations, and were willing to contend for what they believed to be the truth where they were.

As to a new Assistant Bishop, Dr. Perkins thought there would be an immediate effort on the part of some of the churches to secure one, but he did not believe it was advisable at this time, as Bishop Smith could return to the diocese and exercise his episcopal functions as of old. It was probable that Bishop Smith would be addressed at once upon the subject, and he had no doubt but that he would return. Dr. Perkins regretted the action of Bishop Cummins very deeply, both from motives of personal friendship and for the sake of the peace of the Church.

A reporter of the *Courier-Journal* interviewed Mr. William Cornwall, Sr., one of the most prominent members of Christ Church, and a leading Episcopalian of this city, on the subject of Bishop Cummins' withdrawal.

Mr. Cornwall cheerfully gave his views upon the subject, and readily answered the questions propounded by our reporter.

"What is the feeling in the Episcopal Church about Bishop Cummins?" asked our reporter.

"I have only seen two or three persons on the subject, and they seem very much pleased with his withdrawal, but prefer to withhold their opinion until further knowledge is obtained concerning the whole matter."

"What do you think of his withdrawal from the Church?"

"I think the Church will not be a loser; far from it. She will probably gain by it."

"Will a convention be called to elect another Assistant Bishop?"

"I think not."

"What are the objections to Bishop Cummins?"

"The objections of late have been in regard to his officiating in communion with Presbyterian clergymen."

"What is your opinion of his letter to Bishop Smith?"

"I think the reason assigned by him is not founded on truth, to-wit: that there are errors and defects in ritualistic churches in the Diocese of Kentucky; that the second reason, that he wishes to go where the principles of the Old Catholics are recognized, together with the doctrine of justification by faith as the *articulus stantis vel cadentis ecclesiæ*, or the article of a standing or falling church, I believe to be a visionary thing; that justification by faith is not denied in any Episcopal church so far as I know; and I hold that any communion organized on any principles except those of the Primitive Catholic Church can never permanently succeed."

Mr. Cornwall also gave us the following law of the Church on the abandonment of the Communion of the Church by a Bishop, which is applicable to Bishop Cummins' case:

CANON 8.

OF THE ABANDONMENT OF THE COMMUNION OF THE CHURCH BY A BISHOP.

If any Bishop, without availing himself of the provisions of Sec. 16 of Canon 13 of Title I (providing the manner of resignations and proceedings to be thereupon), abandon the communion of this Church, either by an open renunciation of the doctrine, discipline, and worship of this Church, or by a formal admission into any religious body not in communion with the same, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the Bishop resided at the time of his renunciation of the ministry by the Bishop himself.

Notice shall then be given to said Bishop by the said Bishop receiving the certificate, that unless he shall, within six months, make declaration that the facts alleged in said certificate are false, he will be deposed from the ministry of this Church.

And if such declaration be not made within six months, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the senior Bishop, with the consent of the majority of the House of Bishops, to pronounce sentence of deposition, certified as abandoning, and to pronounce and record, in the presence of two or more Bishops, that he has been so deposed.

Provided, nevertheless, that if the Bishop so certified as abandoning shall transmit to the senior Bishop a retraction of the acts or declarations constituting his offense, the Bishop may, at his discretion, abstain from any further proceedings.

A *Courier-Journal* reporter also visited the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hall, rector of Christ Church, and obtained his opinion upon the same subject. In answer to the first question concerning the feeling in the Episcopal Church toward Bishop Cummins, he said that the members of the Church considered his withdrawal the best thing that could have been done by him.

To the question as to what he thought of the withdrawal, he said: "My candid opinion is that it has relieved the Church from the painful necessity of presenting the Bishop for trial for breaking the consecration vows. Dr. Norton did not think that any convention would be called to elect another Bishop in place of Bishop Cummins. "My objections to Bishop Cummins," said he in answer to a question of that nature, "are that he is not loyal to the Church."

"What is your opinion of his letter to Bishop Smith?" again asked our reporter.

"I don't think that any of the points made by him are correct, except the point that the diocese disapproves of his communion with the Presbyterian clergymen." The withdrawal of Bishop Cummins seemed to be the talk among all Episcopalians, and the opinion of the above two gentlemen was also that his removal, or his withdrawal, followed necessarily from his communion with Presbyterian clergymen in New York during the late Evangelical Alliance.

The Rev. Louis P. Tschiffely, rector of Grace Church, who is known to have had occasional phases of unpleasantness with Bishop Cummins, was not at his residence last evening when a *Courier-Journal* reporter called. A conversation with him by a reporter shortly after the announcement of the act of Presbyterian communion in New York, by Bishop Cummins, gave some intimation of his views on that subject, and drew forth his estimate of the Bishop. He thought that Bishop Cummins had estranged himself from the clergy of the diocese by his assumption of antagonism between the High Church and Low Church, or Evangelical party, in the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Tschiffely said that he was emphatically a Catholic, in the true sense of the word; that he wanted to be on intimate terms with his Bishop, but the Bishop did not seem to court any such intimacy. In allusion to Bishop Cummins' strictures on himself for alleged ritualism, he stated that he followed the prayer-book in his services closely, giving a certain latitude to the choral and chanting feature which was allowed by that volume. He intimated that he was ever anxious for harmony and conciliation, but that Bishop Cummins was inclined to rebuff him. He seriously objected to the act of Presbyterian communion on the part of Bishop Cummins, and thought he had placed himself in a very equivocal position.

The Rev. Dr. Shields, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, being questioned by a reporter as to the feeling of Episcopalians with reference to the action of Bishop Cummins, said the feeling was that of deep regret with himself and all those with whom he had met. It was a matter both of surprise and regret with him, and he regarded the Bishop's withdrawal as exceedingly unfortunate for the Church.

While Mr. Shields was talking, one of his personal friends, also a layman in the Church, came in and, joining in the conversation, expressed his belief that the withdrawal of Bishop Cummins from the Church would mark one of the most important and extraordinary events in the history of the Church.

Mr. Shields believed that it would depend on the future course of Bishop Cummins. For a long time the dissatisfied party in the Episcopal Church had not been very small or uninfluential. He believed that from the tone of Bishop Cummins' letter he would not yield the authority to administer the rights of his office. The disaffected faction would be likely to adhere to him, giving him the jurisdiction of a Bishop, and his diocese extending over all the United States.

With reference to the action to be taken by the Church in the case, Mr. Shields read from the canon the provision that, in case of the resignation or withdrawal of a minister, the Bishops must hold a meeting within three months of the time of such action and depose the minister from his sacred office.

Mr. R. B. Bonfield, there was nothing wrong in the Bishop's action when he communed with the Presbyterians, but he thought it injudicious under the circumstances.

Mr. R. A. Robinson was also interviewed on the subject, but he was quite reluctant to give any decided expressions, except that the withdrawal of Bishop Cummins had taken every one by surprise, and caused a profound regret in many Episcopal circles.

Mr. Robinson was of opinion that the Bishop's action was not at all a result of any censure or dissatisfaction on the part of the Church for his action during the sitting of the Evangelical Alliance, but that it was merely a culmination of the little differences which have for years existed between him and the Church, as indicated by the Bishop's letter. No doubt he was anxious to bring on the issue when he took part in the communion with the Presbyterians. But it was nothing strange for Episcopalians and members of other denominations to commune together, and those who raised any serious objections to such action were very few.

Mr. Robinson said that the duties of the Bishop in this diocese had for some time been unpleasant to him, and that he had for several years been very much dissatisfied with his field of labors. This dissatisfaction had caused a corresponding indisposition to that activity that was demanded of him. It was Mr. R.'s opinion that this indisposition to Episcopal duty of the Bishop began a slight dissatisfaction amongst his people, and that his knowledge of this feeling was partly the cause of his action. Besides this, he gave the Bishop credit for all the reasons assigned in this letter, and believed that it was his intention to place himself at the head of a new Church organization, with the office of Bishop, his headquarters at New York, and jurisdiction in the United States.

From the interviews recorded above, quite a wide difference of opinion is discernible, marking the two trends of thought in the Episcopal Church. However, Episcopalians express their views as to Bishop Cummins' official conduct and censure or approve him therefor, they seem to acknowledge him, one and all, as a brilliant, vigorous, and influential preacher. His sermons delivered from time to time in this city have been listened to by large audiences, embracing every phase of religious thought. Many persons predict that the Bishop has entered upon a most trying and difficult field of labor, and although his enthusiasm, which characterizes all his actions, may sustain him, yet it is questionable whether he will accomplish more for the cause of religion than he could at his post as Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky. Such is the opinion of many of his personal friends.

HYDE PARK.

Transactions of the Village Trustees at Saturday's Meeting.

The Hyde Park Trustees held a regular meeting on Saturday afternoon. The following bills were audited and ordered paid:

Police pay-roll for October	$883.50
Johnson & Holmes, ferryman	242.00
Improvement of Warren road	269.50
Opening outlets of mains, Oak street and Kenwood	79.75
Constructing sewer outlet at Water-works	570.94
Maple Grove building inspections	198.16
Eddy & Oliver, Fifty-fifth street sidewalk	38.89
Bruno Gansell, repairs Fifty-fifth street curve	56.00
G. G. Mead, repairs on streets	25.87
Hyde Park Stone, repairs at Dalton bridge	43.36
Andrew Wright, superintending Fifty-first street sewer	35.59
Joseph Follak, County Court costs	66.60
Bennett, Davison & Scales, reporting on contested election	2.25
Daniel Healey, Superintendent Public Works	183.32
Sam G. Rhoades, services as engineer	166.66
John Dellinger, Surveyor's assistant	42.00
Total	$3,603.04

Sylvester L. McDowell's bill of $8.20 was rejected. Bills and pay-rolls were presented and referred.

The petition of A. B. McChesney to have Charles avenue opened from Sixtieth to Sixty-third street was refused for the present. The petitioners are too few, and the line too short to justify the expense of a condemnation.

Mr. Bonfield, of the Select Committee on widening Egan avenue, favored delay until property-owners are more enthusiastic, and the Chicago Board of Public Works more willing.

The petition of Nutt & Brooks, D. B. Jacobs, and others, for a postponement of the matter of laying of Greenwood avenue, was presented and referred.

It was reported that some are desirous of postponing the improvement of Forty-first street; also,

It is understood that the attorney will consent to have these two assessment rolls continued for one week before the County Court on Monday, for the purpose of receiving objections. The Board of Trustees request all owners of property who favor postponement of improvement to communicate with them in writing on Saturday next.

The Attorney reported that in the case of condemnation of land for widening Fifty-first street, his demurrer was heard and sustained on Tuesday last, and the injunction sought by Dunham and others was dissolved. All the condemnation cases for public improvements are set for trial on the first Monday in December. He explained the unavoidable delays to which these cases are subject, and said no time will be lost if no more ordinances for like cases are adopted before May next.

It was ordered that a fine of $12 paid by George W. Springer for some of his men for digging up a street when he had a permit in his pocket, be refunded to him.

The special Committee on Settlement with Beatty & Barker, contractors on Fifty-first street sewer, reported in detail, and found a balance due them of $9,405.78, up to Nov. 1, 1873. It was ordered that warrants for $6,000 be issued to them on account. And the same Special Committee were continued to settle with the South Park Commissioners, and collect from them the pro rata balance due on same work.

A petition was presented from W. A. Chappell and Nutt & Brooks for a six-foot sidewalk on the west side of Hyde Park avenue from Forty-third to Fifty-third streets.

The Attorney reported a contract with Beatty & Barker for Madison street sewer, which was accepted and approved.

A rebate of $110 was ordered to Young & Bowley on special assessment taxed to them in error for improvement of Wabash avenue.

Adjourned to Saturday, Nov. 22.

ONLY A SECOND COUSIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Sunday *Times* of yesterday, in its highly sensational notice of a sculptor named Powars, states that he is a brother of the late Hiram Powers, which is not true, and if his own statement be true, he is only a *second cousin* to Hiram. And about those malicious vandals, burglars, etc., breaking into his house and maliciously injuring his bust (not statue) called "Innocence," Mr. Powers stated to the undersigned that he did not believe there was any intention on the part of the persons entering his premises to injure his work, but that it was accidentally tumbled over. The whole story looks like an attempted fabrication of buncombe at the expense of a great name, and an overweening desire to gain a "Cardiff Giant" notoriety, which startled the community some years since, and was exposed by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE. However, the astute *Times* likes a sensational notice of some sort for its Sunday issues, and, whether truth is stated or not, makes no difference; but fortunately its intelligent readers understand this and make all due allowance. Very respectfully,

R. L. POWELL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1873.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—11 a.m.—Flour, 27s@32s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 5d@12s; club, 12s 5d@13s 6d. Corn, 23s 3d@23s 6d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—1 p.m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 15—2:30 p.m.—The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

Consols for money, 93¼@93⅝; account, 92¼@92⅝; 4-20s of '67, 98⅜; do of '67, 98⅜; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 90⅝; Erie, 37⅛.

PARIS, Nov. 15—Rentes, 57 fr and 30 c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—Evening.—Cotton steady; midland uplands, 6¾d; Orleans, 6¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,100; speculation and export, 1,000. Cotton to arrive, lower; sales of uplands on a basis of good ordinary, shipped November and December, 6¾d.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 23s@23s 3d@23s 6d. Rest unchanged.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The wool market shows signs of improvement, though prices are still irregular, owing to the difference made between cash buyers and those who require the usul terms, and those who require the usual terms, and therefore it is difficult to furnish reliable quotations. Sales of Ohio and domestic Ohio fleeces are bought at 45@46c. Some 20,000 lbs of very choice extra and double extra Pennsylvania sold at 55c. We quote Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: X, 1 extra, double extra, and treble extra at 45@55c; Michigan, Wisconsin, and New York fleeces, 43½@46c combing and delaine fleeces, 54@55c; unwashed fleece, 30@38c; tub washed, 50c; scoured, 42@60c; superfine and extra pulled, 30@50c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 440; shipments, 225. The demand is altogether from feeders. Sales of through Texas steers at $1.50@1.90; wintered Texas cows, $2.00; do steers, $2.25.

HOGS—Receipts light and market firm; inquiry increased; extreme range, $3.00@3.25.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—COTTON—Dull; middling uplands, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active but firm; receipts, 6,000 bbls; superfine Western and State, $5.10@5.65; common to good extra, $5.95@6.30;

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

The first substantial progress made toward recovery from the financial crisis has been made within the past week. Everybody seems now inclined to the belief that nothing that can happen will again unsettle confidence, disorganize business, and depress prices. There has been a revival of the movement of hogs, grain, and other products from the country. Money is coming out of its hiding-places and confidence in the value of commodities is being restored.

Money is still high rates, but it is becoming more abundant, and rates of interest must soon decline.

This favorable change in the whole financial aspect is largely due to the advance in the price of gold, in other words the depreciation of greenbacks.

The business of the eight or nine most prominent banks in this city is steadily getting into a more satisfactory shape. Their deposits are increasing slowly, which enables the gradual increase of their discounts. The remainder of the banks, however, do not progress much, except in the gradual collection of their bills receivable.

In the open market money is still held at an average of 18 per cent for thirty to six ty day loans, either on names or collaterals, though it is becoming more abundant at these rates.

Exchange on New York is very scarce, and there are no sales between banks. As a rule, each bank supplies itself by remitting currency to New York.

As an instance of the condition of one important branch of trade now, as compared with this time last year, it is worthy of note that there were 180,000 more hogs received at the Stock Yards in this city in the four weeks ending to-day than for the corresponding four weeks of last year. This is an increase of about 40 per cent over the receipts of last season. The prices, however, this fall, average 20 to 25 per cent lower.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 3,176,650.78	$ 268,338.99
Tuesday	2,718,482.87	241,108.98
Wednesday	2,823,483.69	277,023.97
Thursday	3,540,367.96	210,739.84
Friday	2,501,164.01	200,205.39
Saturday	2,587,345.62	235,118.47
Total	$16,323,494.93	$1,533,435.23
Corresponding week last year	$1,098,964.86	2,067,716.47

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114¾	114¾@115¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	108	108¾
U. S. 5-20s of '64	108¼	109¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	109¼	110¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	113	113¾@113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	113¾	114¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	108	114¼
10-40s	108¼	108¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109	109¼@109¾
U. S. currency 6s	110	110¾@111
Gold (full weight)	100¾	100¾
Gold coupons	108¾	109¼
Gold exchange		109¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		107 @109
Chicago City 7s	99 and int.	
Cook County 7s	99 and int.	
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	96	@ 97½

LAND-WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	186
120s War 1812	140
160s not War 1812	139
120s not War 1812	139
Agricultural College land-scrip	183

REAL ESTATE.

Perhaps there is no point in finances in connection with which the effects of the panic have been the subject of more doubt and apprehension than the payment of real estate mortgages. It is generally known that the savings banks of this city hold probably $7,000,000 of real estate mortgages on city and suburban property. The panic had so upset the ordinary, common-sense way of viewing all financial questions, that for some weeks there has been a disposition to see possibilities of disaster where no reasons for it existed, unless everybody went insane. There has been no lack of people to ask how the savings banks could realize on their real estate mortgages in order to comply with the demands of their depositors. In some quarters it has been apprehended that there would either be a large amount of real estate forced to sale under the foreclosure of mortgages, or else that there would be a large amount of mortgages not due forced upon the market. There has, however, been no symptom of any such results yet, nor do we see any reason why there should be. We find that real estate notes, principal and interest, have been paid with even more promptness than the average of money obligations that have matured during the panic. An instance of this is shown by the following statement, made in a circular issued on Nov. 12 by Messrs Ogden A Scudder, a well-known firm of loan agents in this city. They say:

Of the interest or principal due on loans made by us to the day of the panic began with the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., Sept. 18, there is not a dollar unpaid. Since that date to the present time, a period of fifty-seven days, we have had interest maturing upon investments made by us for our customers to the amount of $41,670. This is the semi-annual interest, at rates varying from 7 to 10 per cent, upon $1,144,000, invested on first mortgages in this city and vicinity. Of this amount, $39,540 has been promptly paid, almost without exception on or before the day on which it was due. The balance unpaid, $1,625, is all owed by good men, and will probably be paid before this reaches you. In no case do we have any fear of being obliged to resort to foreclosure for collection.

It is possible that the experience of the abovementioned firm may be a little more favorable than that of the savings banks, though we know of no reason why it should be. The fact is, that the great majority of those who had mortgage notes and interest liabilities maturing during the panic, or, for that matter, at any time, were not very far removed from any kind of trade. As a rule, they are either capitalists who have large resources for money, or they are salaried, professional, or laboring men, who had but little at stake in stocks, securities, or commodities of any kind in which there was much decline.

We conclude, therefore, that there has been a much smaller amount of mortgage indebtedness maturing and not paid during the past two months than is commonly apprehended. That there have been some defaults of payment in consequence of the general disorganization of financial affairs, there is no doubt. But if the savings banks treat these cases just as they always have been their custom in ordinary times, we see no occasion for any disturbance. If a savings bank is managed with any prudence at all, it would not have made a mortgage loan at any time, on any property, to more than half its market value. Such a loan is a perfectly safe investment before the panic, and is so yet. As near as we can learn, it has never been the custom of the savings banks to foreclose and sell the property promptly on the default of payment. The maturity of the mortgage simply changes the time from a demand loan, and in this latter position the banks have usually been content to let the matter stand until the debtor was able to pay. Of course, if it was apparent that the debtor was making no exertion to pay, or had no resources that would be available when confidence was restored, there would be a point where forbearance would cease to be a virtue. But there is no reason to suspect there are many such cases. We do not, therefore, anticipate any considerable number of foreclosures as the result of the panic.

If the depositors of the savings banks should make demands that cannot be met in cash, and cannot be honorably deferred under the sixty-day-notice rule, they might be obliged to turn their real estate mortgages over to all their large depositors in liquidation of their claims. In such an event there would probably be a good many mortgages placed on the market for sale, but, as they would not be due, it could in no way precipitate any amount of property on the market. We have also reason to believe that there is a good deal of money coming to this city now from cities and towns both in the East and West for investment in such securities at from 12 to 15 per cent per annum. Of course, there are cases in which the holders of mortgages are obliged to sell for cash at such rates, but they are not the rule, and there seems to be plenty of money waiting for such opportunities.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

continues fairly active, the largest demand being still for cheap lots in the suburbs. We estimate that full 75 per cent of the sales of real estate now are in amounts not exceeding $3,000 each.

There is also a good deal of speculative inquiry for suburban acres, and we hear of actual sales, both in the western and southern suburbs, at the Northwestern car shops, at Lawndale, at Washington Heights, and South Chicago, at prices considerably higher than those of a year ago.

The following are a few out of numerous instances of

SALES DURING THE WEEK.

Mr. Paul Cornell sold, during last week, 120 lots (about 12 acres) located in Cornell; consideration, from $400 to $500 per lot.

Ira Brown sold, during the last week, a cottage and lot at Evanston; consideration, $1,500. A cottage and 3 lots at the same place; consideration, $3,000. 100 feet at Evanston; consideration, $1,500. 150 feet at Evanston; consideration, $15 per foot. 10 lots at Desplaines; consideration, $1,000. 1 block (50 lots) at same place; consideration, $5,200. A cottage and 2 lots, same place; consideration, $1,000.

F. Evans & Co. sold two lots, each 25x125 feet, with a two-story frame house, being Nos. 138 and 140 South Green street; consideration, $8,500. Also 90x180 feet, south front, on West Lake street, 200 feet east of Western avenue, without improvements; consideration, $4,500.

H. A. Jackson sold six lots in Woodbury's Subdivision, Sec. 22, 40, 13, at Irving Park, consideration $3,000; 80 feet on Park avenue, 189 feet west of Ashland avenue, consideration $24,000; 140 lots at Irving Park, consideration $42,000.

J. E. Burchell sold 10 lots located in the University Subdivision; consideration, from $300 to $400 each.

A. & A. D. Bellany sold 4 lots located at South Englewood, on Sangamon street; consideration for all, $1,060.

John A. Yale sold 2 lots on Fourth street, between Elizabeth and Ada streets; consideration, $3,200.

Graham & Perry sold 1 lot on Atlantic street, south of Fifty-fifth street; consideration, $600.

B. F. Shotwell sold 367 feet in his subdivision at Riverside, in the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 6, 38, 13; consideration, $15 per foot, which is about $2,500 per acre.

Henry W. Brooks sold six lots, located west of the railroad at South Englewood; consideration, $1,050.

C. W. Colehour sold twenty-eight lots in Block 26, Iron Workers' Addition to South Chicago; consideration, from $200 to $250 per lot. Also, ten lots in Block 10, of the same addition; consideration, from $150 to $175 per lot. Also, one lot in Block 12, same locality; consideration, $225. Also, six lots in Block 32, same addition; consideration, $150. Also, five lots in Block 4; consideration, $200 each. Also, eighteen lots in Block 35, same addition; consideration, $250 each. Also, five lots in Block —, same locality; consideration, $275 each.

B. F. Clarke & Co. sold 72x100, north front, on Hubbard street, 24x107, west front, Hart street, with buildings, $12,000. Thirty-eight and a half lots, Hendricks' Subdivision, Block 4, Washington Heights, $7,700. Two lots, Block 53, Washington Heights, $700. Lots 24 to 29, resubdivision Block 49, Morgan Park, $2,722.50. Two lots, Block 99, Rogers' Resubdivision, Washington Heights, $300. Lots 12 and 13, McCauley's Subdivision, Block 26, Washington Heights, all cash, $600.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week, ending Saturday, Nov. 15:

City property, number of sales, 122; consideration, $630,575. North of city limits, number of sales, 9; consideration, $104,846. South of city limits, number of sales, 31; consideration, $78,399. West of city limits, number of sales, 4; consideration, $18,500. Total sales, 166. Total consideration, $722,620.

COMMERCIAL

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	7,731	4,640	7,338	4,744
Wheat, bu	81,310	91,970	111,341	96,209
Corn, bu	50,885	35,300	191,217	107,688
Oats, bu	33,136	31,480	25,780	65,533
Rye, bu	4,620	1,650	8,751	2,000
Barley, bu	10,400	26,000	6,614	25,287
Grass seed, lbs	45,000	53,825	28,761	54,300
Flax seed, lbs	119,200	10,000		5,300
Broom-corn, lbs	5,350	9,000		12,040
Cured meats, lbs	1,256,000	1,115,000	1,358,922	463,051
Beef, brls	150		490	475
Pork, brls	72		1,838	1,405
Lard, lbs	54,400	1,190	409,430	225,373
Tallow, lbs	11,300	7,682		1,950
Butter, lbs	87,810	53,480	63,092	16,540
Dressed hogs, No	27	23		
Live hogs, No	26,075	8,311	6,664	7,542
Cattle, No	1,129	3,000	654	2,199
Sheep, No	1,198	1,235		
Hides, lbs	63,945	92,821	209,468	77,783
Highwines, brls	135	210	1,763	1,748
Wool, lbs	36,200	107,471	76,000	235,279
Potatoes, bu	4,759	2,537	5,570	27
Lumber, m feet	1,284	2,448	1,763	1,748
Shingles, m	730	520	750	1,557
Lath, m	20	85	54	160
Salt, brls	12,029	3,795	1,923	2,785

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,991 bu wheat; 3,510 bu corn; 5,054 bu oats; 3,108 bu rye; 3,803 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 21,250 bu wheat; 29,187 bu corn; 27,527 bu oats; 8,263 bu rye; 15,914 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 208 cars wheat; 100 cars corn; 18 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 20 cars barley. Total, 350 cars, or 130,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Nov. 15, 1873.	Nov. 8, 1873.	Nov. 16 1872.
Flour, brls	43,770	55,559	32,111
Wheat, bu	595,111	654,369	410,599
Corn, bu	362,580	600,270	208,540
Oats, bu	210,253	345,035	151,280
Barley, bu	14,247	14,755	22,302
Rye, bu	95,598	128,780	152,610
Dressed hogs, No	139	222	310
Live hogs, No	107,956	93,889	72,500
Cattle, No	7,985	10,253	15,159
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	46,435	36,543	36,549
Wheat, bu	515,001	610,799	388,391
Corn, bu	904,131	908,973	748,794
Oats, bu	277,114	305,584	284,963
Rye, bu	9,951	47,456	22,250
Barley, bu	86,107	97,129	258,654
Dressed hogs, No			
Live hogs, No	23,709	46,038	33,064
Cattle, No	2,903	5,841	6,186

The leading produce markets were very nervous to-day. The aggregate of business transacted was large in some departments, and fair in all, while the average of prices was in the interest of holders as compared with yesterday. But quotations were fickle as the wind. There was a general feeling of uncertainty and indecision. At one time operators would act as if they thought prices have been forced up, under the recent advance, to a much higher price than is consistent with stability, and at another they rushed in to buy as if they expected another radical advance. The war news, which had so little direct effect yesterday as to be barely commented upon, was now the subject of much anxious remark, as it was felt that a good deal hangs upon that in the way of prices; and there was not enough known on the subject to enable any one to do more than guess at the prospect of a fight on the Cuban question. The shipping movement was even slower to-day than usual, being partially checked by the firmer feeling in lake freights. The receipts of grain are, however, small enough to prevent any undue pressure upon the market, unless under some extraordinary occasion of weakness.

Dry goods jobbers report the market without important change in any of its general features. Extreme quiet still prevails in all departments, and prices of all cotton textiles and of most woolen goods as well, are unsettled and irregular. The "hand to mouth" policy is still being pursued by buyers, the disposition to restrict orders to such articles and to such amounts as seem requisite to supply immediate wants being universal. It is not believed that the inducements in the way of reduced prices now being offered by the three leading New York jobbers, will unfavorably influence the dry goods trade of this city, so far as the volume of sales is concerned. Western buyers understand perfectly well that any price concessions or other inducements that may be held out by Eastern dealers will be promptly met by Chicago merchants. The grocery market seems to be "looking up." One slight increase was noticeable in the demand, but a more cheerful and confident feeling prevailed all around, and, as a rule, the quoted prices were more firmly adhered to. The Cuban question, the advance in the price of gold, and the talk of restoring the duties on tea and coffee, all tend to stiffen prices of the leading staples, and also to stimulate the demand. While the general tendency of prices was upward, the only positive change to-day was in sugars, which were excited and higher all around, advancing an ¼@¾c. Some of the Eastern refiners have telegraphed their agents here to take no more orders at present, while jobbers showed an anxiety to effect sales, even at the advance. In the butter and cheese markets there were no new features to note, a fair amount of sales being accomplished at substantially yesterday's quotations. Fine goods are in light supply and are firmly held, but low grades show weakness. The market for dried fruits was slightly more active, and rather firmer, both for foreign and domestic varieties, though there was no appreciable change in values. Fish remains inactive and nominal.

The coal market was again reported dull, orders, as heretofore, being mostly for small amounts, just to meet current necessities. Wood was dull and weak, in sympathy with the late decline in soft coal. No changes were noted in the leather, pig-iron, and paint markets. Oils sold to a fair extent at previous quotations, prices ruling steady.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues moderate at unchanged prices. The wholesale market was quiet and nearly bare of lumber. There was no special change in the condition of the hardware market. Metals and other imported stock are firm, owing to the advance of gold, while manufactured goods and commons remain are, if anything, easy. Manilla rope is quoted ½c off, otherwise there was no violation in the quotations for naval stores. Building material were dull and nominal. There were no new features in the wool, hop, or broom-corn markets; each staple was quiet, and prices without quotable change. Salt was reported active and firm, and an advance is probably after the close of navigation. Stocks are comparatively light, though some dealers are quite liberally supplied. The demand for hay and hides is apparently improving, and both markets are tolerably steady. Seeds were quiet and easy. The local demand for poultry and game was fair, and choice stock sold readily at full prices. Potatoes were active and firm.

Highwines were quiet, and a shade firmer, but with no change in price. There were free buyers at 87c, and few offerings, but purchasers refused to pay more, though New York was quoted higher yesterday, and announced as closing dull at 88½c to-day, which is a difference of 6½c. Sales were limited to 100 brls at 87c per gallon.

Lake freights were rather less active, and flamer at the outside rates of Friday, at 6½c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 8c for wheat by steam to do. There was a fair inquiry for steam room, but shippers were not generally willing to pay more, and rates were determined on an advance. A total of nine charters was reported, which will carry out 55,000 bu wheat; 35,000 bu corn; 27,500 bu oats, and 32,000 bu barley; besides one vessel chartered to carry wheat from Milwaukee.

Provisions were rather less active, though an increase in the number of orders was reported, and several of the shorts were in the market trying to fill in. The more urgent demand enabled holders to command a further advance in prices, to the extent of 10@20c per brl on pork (mostly in options), ¼c per lb on lard, and ¼@¾c per lb on meats (the outside for present deliveries of middles). Green hams are also higher, with comparatively little doing. The season is now fairly under way here, both as regards killing and selling, the latter all the more as Cincinnati and St. Louis are out of doing business and offering no product of consequence to attract buyers. The situation, till within a few days past, has been anything but full of promise, and it required considerable courage, as well as money, to open out on packing with almost a dead loss staring the packer in the face. Things are changed now, and for the present, promise fair for profit, and those who are earliest in the field will reap the greatest advantage. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller November, $11.87½@12.00; do seller December, $11.95@12.00; seller or January, $12.25@12.37½; seller February, $12.62½@12.75. Prime mess pork, $10.25@10.50; extra prime do, $8.25@8.50. Lard, cash or seller November, $7.00@7.05; do, seller December, $7.20@7.25; do, seller January, $7.45@7.50; do, seller February, $7.60@7.62½. Green hams at 6¾@7¾c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8½c. Green shoulders at 3¾c; rough sides, 4¾@5½c; dry short ribs or long clear, 5¾@5¾c; do short clear, 5¾@5¾c; meats 10 @15 days in salt, 3¾c for shoulders, 5¾c for short ribs and long clear, and 6c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4¾c; do lumberlands, 5½c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¾c; do short clear, 6¾c; do rough sides, 5¼c; do long cut hams, 7@7½c. Meats, seller January about ¾c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $6.00@9.25; beef hams, $17.50@18.00. Cityallow, 6¾c @6¾c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 130 brls mess pork (new) at $12.00; 200 brls do at $11.87½; 1,250 brls do seller December at $12.00; 500 brls do seller February at $12.75; 750 brls do at $12.62½; 100 brls do at $12.50; 65 brls prime mess at $10.50; 50 brls extra prime pork at $8.50; 1,250 tcs lard at $7.05 per 100 lbs; 1,100 tcs do at 7c; 250 tcs do at 7¼c; 400 tcs do (kettled) at 7¾c; 1,000 tcs do seller January at 7½@7¾c; 1,500 tcs do seller February at 7¾c; 1,250 tcs do at 7¾c; 250 tcs do seller January, at Kansas City, at 7c; 40,000 lbs green shoulders at 3¾c; 40,000 lbs do, last evening, at 3¾c; 40 boxes shoulders at 4c; 20,000 lbs green short ribs at 5¾c; 20,000 lbs green short clear at 5¾c; 20,000 lbs green short clear, seller December (last evening), at 6c; 40,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 7c; 20,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 16½c; 65 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8¼c; 100 tcs do, new, at 7¾c; 200 tcs plain pickled bellies (12 lbs) at $22.00; 40 boxes salted bellies at 7c; 15 brls pigs' tongues at $16.00.

The *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following packing returns to date:

	Since Nov. 1.	Including October.
1873	49,780	91,351
1872	90,000	101,000

Packing is progressing favorably at the country points. Des Moines reports 4,000 as the total for the year. Sioux City reports 3,000. Indianapolis has cut about 35,000, against 16,000 last year. Milwaukee is slaughtering at the rate of 2,000 hogs per day. Saboula, Ia., has cut about 5,000 to date. Keokuk and Peoria are doing a fair business. Cedar Rapids, Ia., reports an increased business. Council Bluffs reports a few hogs slaughtered. Delphi and Lafayette, Ind., have commenced business for the season. Peoria has made no report so far.

The *Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city during the week ending Nov. 13, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1873; also comparative figures:

	Pork brls.	Lard tcs.	Hams* lbs.	Shoul'ds* lbs.	†Middles. lbs.
Week end'g Nov. 13, 1873	3,190	1,000	344	225,254	4,353,280
Same week 1872	12,618	2,112	273	176,000	793,307
Since Nov. 1, '73	13,372	11,132	692	885,000	6,114,566
Same time 1872	38,000	7,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

†Includes all cut meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

Green hams shipped during the week, 17,382 pcs, against 6,418 pcs the corresponding period last year; since Nov. 1, 1873, 29,740 pcs, against 6,418 pcs the same time 1872.

The movements in detail were: Shoulders, hxs, 256; short ribs, hxs, 1,286; short clear, hxs, 602; long clear, hxs, 2,272; long rib, hxs, 29; Cumberlands, hxs, 92; Strasburgers, hxs, 76; Staffordshire, hxs, 98; South Staffordshire, hxs, 130; long cut hams, hxs, 351; Birmingham, hxs, 20; Irish cut, hxs, 75; bacon, hxs, 604; Staffordshire hams, hxs, 5; clear backs, hxs, 23; long clear, hxs, 1; Cumberland hams, hxs, 1; Wiltshire hams, hxs, 5; green hams, hxs, 5; green hams, tcs, 97; green hams, hxs, 40; pickled shoulders, hxs, 150; shoulders, pcs, 1,197; boneless backs, hxs, 12; long cut sides, pcs, 1,197; long clear, hxs, 1; long cut sides, pcs, 1,197; rumps, brls, 22. Total, 4,609 boxes and 1,197 pieces.

Dressed hogs were nominal at $4.50 per 100 lbs for December delivery.

Flour was less active, and unchanged, except that the demand from the East was easier, and there was some inquiry for export early, but holders insisted on an advance to correspond with the rise in wheat, and buyers would not yield the point. Afterward, when wheat grew weaker, sellers were willing to take former prices, and some purchases were made, but buyers were not anxious to operate much ahead of the spot, and, as a rule, a good deal has recently been disposed of to arrive, in addition to what dealers had on hand. Bran was nominally steady. Sales were reported of 75 brls white winter extras at $7.50; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Lyndon) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.62½; 175 brls do at $6.50; 250 brls do at $6.25 (Favorite) at $5.90; 200 brls do at $5.25; 250 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.00; 100 brls rye on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat at $9.00; 15 brls do at $8.65; 35 brls do at $8.50; 250 brls do, to arrive, on private terms. Total, 2,095 brls. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to good white winter	$ 6.50 @ 7.00
Choice do	7.87½@ 9.12½
Red winter	5.62½@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	6.00 @ 6.25
Medium to good do	5.00 @ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75 @ 6.50
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75 @ 4.50
Common do	3.25 @ 3.75
Rye flour	4.25 @ 4.50
Buckwheat do	8.25 @ 9.25
Bran	11.50 @12.00

Wheat was very variable, and generally weak, though closing somewhat higher than on Friday. The first dispatches of consequence from New York quoted that market as held higher, but with no shipping demand of consequence. Our receipts were small, and those of the week have been so nearly equaled by the shipments that the next statement will probably show that we have not more than 710,000 bu of all grades in store. This is not very much of a stock, with a continued good demand for the article and the prospect of light arrivals. But the market was weak in reaction from the feverish excitement of Friday, when prices were rushed up faster than the occasion warranted. A good number of orders were sent in to buy on the prospect of war, and the cooler heads who were holding it let it go, while the bear interest were free sellers at the advance. There was a good deal of unloading done yesterday and early this morning, and that broke down the market, especially as the advance took most of the shippers off their feet, leaving little else but the speculative purchases to sustain the market. The inquiry for cash lots was, however, fair, and the current receipts being small the holders thereof were able to command a premium of fully ½c per bu over the December options, which was offered very freely throughout, by parties who wanted to settle. Seller December opened at $1.02¾, advanced to $1.05, declined to $1.01, rose to $1.01¾, and fell off to 99½c at the close. Seller January sold at $1.02¾@1.03¼. Cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.00¼@1.01¾, but closed nominally at $1.00. Northwestern No. 2 spring, in the Northwestern Elevator, sold at $1.03@1.03¼, and elsewhere at the same prices as straight. No. 1 spring sold at $1.08@ $1.10, the outside for Northwestern receipts. No. 3 spring closed nominal at 98c, and rejected do at 86c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.09; 2,000 bu do at $1.08¾; 8,000 bu do (part Northwestern) at $1.08; 800 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.10; 1,200 bu do at $1.09; 800 bu do at $1.08¾; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.01¾; 24,800 bu do at $1.01¾; 2,200 bu do at $1.01¾; 58,900 bu do at $1.01; 800 bu do (to arrive) at $1.00¼; 1,200 bu No. 3 Northwestern at $1.03¾; 7,200 bu do at $1.03; 10,000 bu do at $1.01¾; 1,600 bu do at $1.01½; 800 bu do at $1.01¾; 8,400 bu No. 3 spring at 94c; 1,600 bu do at 93¼c; 1,600 bu do at 93c; 800 bu do at 92c; 2,000 bu rejected spring at 86¼c. Total, 156,300 bu.

Corn was less active, and weak, in sympathy with wheat, though averaging ½c higher than on Friday. The receipts were small, and New York reported to be held higher, while the stocks in store have worked down to about 1,900,000 bu of all grades, under a fair shipping movement. There was a good demand for shipments early this morning, but it soon fell off, and the speculative country tumbled along with it, the market being relatively dull but steadier during the last hour of the session. It is reported that a combination which has carried a large part of the stocks here for some time past has sold out nearly at the top, making a considerable profit, but leaving the general crowd with a heavier load than they usually carry. Shippers held back from buying when they found that the market went up in the morning, took hold to a moderate extent later, but had got through long before the close. Seller December opened at 40c, and declined to 39¾c at the close. Seller January sold at 39¾@39¾c, and closed at 39¾c. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 39¼c, and closed at 38c, with very little discrimination in favor of fresh receipts or high mixed. Rejected closed dull at 36¾c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu high mixed at 39¾c; 7,600 bu do at 39c; 15,000 bu No. 2 at 39¾c; 7,600 bu do at 39c; 8,000 bu do at 38¾c; 400 bu do at 38¾c; 2,400 bu do at 38c; 400 bu do at 38¼c; 400 bu do at 37c; 400 bu do at 36½c; 400 bu do at 36¼c. Total, 135,800 bu.

Oats were very dull and very weak, though reported firmer in New York. The market opened with one or two sales at the outside prices of Friday, at 30¾c cash, 31c seller December, and 31¾c seller January, but soon broke, and closed 1@1¼c lower, at 29½c cash, and 30c and 30½c for the two options. Rejected closed at 27c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 30¼c; 1,800 bu do at 30c; 1,200 bu do at 29¾c; 1,800 bu do at 29¾c; 2,400 bu do at 29c; 600 but rejected at 28c; 1,200 bu do at 27c; 600 bu do (Hough's) at 26c. Total, 11,400 bu.

Rye was quiet at to advance, being in fair demand with only a light supply, the receipts of the past week barely averaging 2,000 bu per day. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 62½c; and 3,600 bu do at 62c, both in good shipping houses.

Barley was quiet, from lack of offerings, but very strong, being in good demand, both for speculative purposes and for shipment. No. 2 opened at $1.29, and advanced to $1.33, closing at $1.32, showing an advance of 7c per bu from Friday. Seller December sold at $1.35. No. 3 was stronger, selling up to 92½c, and closing at 92c. Rejected closed at 70c in favorable houses. Sample lots were dull. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at $1.33; 5,200 bu do at $1.32; 3,600 bu do at $1.30; 1,200 bu do at $1.29; 400 bu No. 3 at 92½c; 1,200 bu do at 92c; 2,400 bu do at 91c; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 88c; 400 bu rejected at 73c; 400 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 75c, on track. Total, 23,700 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

NOV. 15.—London — Cargoes of wheat off coast slightly better. Cargoes No. 2 spring off coast, 57s 6d. Fair average quality of American corn off coast, 34s 6d. Nothing doing in number or January. 32s 6d@33s. Liverpool—Wheat unchanged. Corn strong at 33s 6d. Lard, 40s. London—Lard, 40s.

SPLIT GRAIN RECEIPTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow me to "rise and explain" one or two things suggested by your remarks in regard to the testimony in the "Hough" case?

It is stated that, in receipts of grain by rail on which warehouse receipts are issued, about 10 per cent do not go to the Registrar's office for registration. This may be accounted for by the fact that some receivers occasionally ship grain East at once on its arrival; and, as they only use the receipt to draw the grain on, they avoid the trouble of registration. In my annual report for the year ending on the last inst., the cars unregistered are stated to be a little over 9½ per cent on car grain, and a fraction more than 50 per cent on canal grain, showing that there is a large amount of canal corn handled here on which no receipts are issued.

In regard to "splits," the Warehouse law makes it the duty of warehousemen to make a report every day of all receipts canceled by them. What have been "splits," the name as one those on which grain has been delivered. The law also requires *them* to cancel all receipts. The old Board of Commissioners declined to allow the Registrar to cancel any receipts, as it was clearly defined to be the duty of the warehousemen,—not only those on which grain had been shipped, but also those on which had been "splits,"—and report them as before stated; and since September, 1872, when warehousemen commenced the present system of reporting, no attempt at fraud in that way has been discovered, and all reports of split receipts promptly made. In short, it would be impossible for safe grounds to suggest as to cause. In the ordinary course of splits there could be no motive to try to pass or reissue the originals, as they would be sure of detection next day. We have an account today of such as come in, and when we call for them on to-morrow, the originals must be, and have been, forthcoming. In the case of "Fulton" grain, where only large receipts are issued, for splits,—this might occur, viz.: The warehouseman would send to the Registrar a receipt containing, if you please, fifty car numbers, which would be registered. Then they would split this receipt into twenty-five "splits." These latter come in the same day, and are registered, and the next day the original is returned to the Registrar canceled. Now, it would be nonsense for him to attempt to pass that original during the brief time he was in possession; for, if it once passed out of his hands, it might be very difficult to find it to-morrow. The law, at any rate, presumes this fact, for it directs exactly that way of doing it.

The present Board, some time since, suggested the other way, and no splits are now registered unless the original has been first exhibited and canceled.

S. CLARK.

NOV. 15.

COAL.

Seward's circular contains the following:

Sir Alexander Murray has made the important discovery of an extensive bed of coal in Conception Bay, Newfoundland. He has ascertained, beyond all question, the existence of several workable seams of coal of a superior description, the extent of which can only be determined by boring. Much of it appears to be cannel coal, so valuable for the manufacture of gas. One seam is three feet in thickness, and only a few miles from the coast. Mr. Johns, the eminent geologist, who was one of the heads of the Irish Geological Survey, visited Prince George's Bay many years ago, and was the first to announce a belief in the existence of a coal field. The coal area he calculated to be "twenty or thirty miles long by ten wide," the tract being "an oval, forming the centre of the country, bounded by the sea-coast on the north and the ridge of primary hills on the south." He also suspected the existence of salt-springs, which Mr. Murray has now found.

Aggregate production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, with the receipts of coal at Port Richmond:

	Total production. Tons.	Receipts at Richmond. Tons.
1863	9,868,008	2,128,184
1864	10,177,427	2,026,422
1865	9,652,391	2,061,203
1866	12,703,832	2,051,202
1867	12,983,729	2,402,897
1868	13,236,139	2,112,981
1869	13,728,336	2,362,072
1870	15,849,599	1,983,605
1871	15,113,407	2,311,290
1872	25,938,363	2,295,157

In 1818 the production of coal in Austria and Hungary was 54,450 tons; in 1828 it was 153,900 tons; and in 1838, 299,100 tons. The progress made in the twenty years was not very marked, but it has since been greatly accelerated, the production having risen in 1848 to 638,000 tons; in 1858 to 2,508,300 tons. Below will be found the details from the year 1800 up to the present time:

Year.	Pit coal.	Lignite, etc.
1800	1,739,405	
1821	2,025,523	1,504,339
1832	2,262,951	1,811,767
1837	2,778,343	1,936,477
1854	3,208,940	1,986,100
1855	3,522,938	1,902,489
1856	3,416,781	1,953,799
1857	2,967,963	2,477,428
1858	3,334,005	2,264,902
1859	3,493,389	2,121,993
1870	9,[illegible]	2,960,325
1871	[illegible]	
1872	5,856	

872 have not been received.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

We find a plaint in the St. Louis Sun by a correspondent in Kirkville, Mo., which indicates in short order the difference which two cities. The writer asks:

[illegible] seen

First, how can Chicago pay from 40 to 60 cents a hundred more for hogs, and sell mess pork for or but closed nominally at $1.00. Northwestern less than St. Louis? Second, how is it that St. Louis, with more wealth and great population, allows Chicago to pack so many more hogs than she does? Now, we do not ask those questions as a mere grumbler and fault-finder, but as one who takes a deep interest in St. Louis. We are proud of her institutions, progress, prosperity, and future greatness. But when we see Chicago reaching out across her own State and two rivers, and with iron hand grasping nearly all the stock trade of one-half of Missouri, two-thirds of Kansas, and nearly all of Iowa and Nebraska, we begin to feel a little shaky in regard to the Future Great City. We feel as though she was making queer steps toward greatness—making one step up and sliding back two. Some will say it is the fault of the railroads.

WASHINGTON.

Kasson on Things.

The Rough Side of Washington Society.

A Run Through the Slums---Pictures in the By-Places.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 1873.

"Yes," said

JOHN A. KASSON,

"it does seem as if there was a want of sympathy or something between the people and the Administration. We hang in a state of semi-suspension in our legislative Lower House of Iowa, between the Republicans and the Opposition. They are nearly even in strength. You can't tell what caucus a part of the Opposition mean to attend. There are only two questions of note before the next Congress: Finance and Transportation. The wires are down between Washington and the people."

"What can you do with Transportation?"

"Why, even a little relief---say that which comes from stopping arbitrary rates, such as are put up or down many per cent in a day---would be something. Some understanding must be had, or the country will look elsewhere than to politics for the way out."

"And as to Finance?"

"Well, the restriction of the banks as to paying interest on their deposits is one of the things needful to be done."

It did not, therefore, appear to me that Mr. John A. Kasson had any deeper views than mere expediency on a substratum question. He is a blue-eyed man, of courtly and coldish address, with well-fitting clothes on mediocre limbs and chest, and side-whiskers. I put him down as the average Congressman.

Lately I have been looking at the

UNDERSIDE OF WASHINGTON,

including its criminal classes and police. To-day I send you an installment.

Right under the dome of the Capitol on the broad avenue which leads to the Long Bridge, is a brick mansion, quite superior to the small tenements around it, and which ladies, driving past over the wooden-paved streets, never inquire about, nor men look toward. This has been known beyond the memory of the present generation as

"MARY HALL'S."

Its social seclusion has protected it from general interference, although the police have, on rare occasions, "pulled" the occupants and fined the matron. More than thirty years ago, three sisters, fallen from virtue, and of the ordinary social caste of such trespassers, moved to Washington and opened this establishment. Ann and "Tiny" Hall, the juniors, were attractive enough to a coarse caste of men to go into privacy under protection in the plantation-days. Mary Hall retained possession of this hegira until some years ago, when she bought a farm on the Virginia side of the Potomac, which afterwards got a place in the history of the Rebellion as Hall's Hill. There she resides to this day, sere, elderly, settled, and receiving her revenues from this Faustinian shamble, which is controlled by one of the more commercially shrewd of her boarders, Nelly Davis. These women, however, seldom retain their real names, and afford little else to their origin, if, indeed, it were worth inquiring about. Very many names, bright in the pages of the statesmanship of the country, have, in meaner or more uncontrolled moments, intruded here; but those belonged to the classical era of our politics. Nowadays a more censorious public has made it round for the watchful censorship of rumor and the press too much to repeat visits which ---and were not debarred from making even in the height of fame. The erect old mansion seems to have once known a more domestic proprietorship, but it has long been degraded. Its high garden-wall and shade-tree s give it a seraglio-like, embarrassed look. The venerable market-place of youthful shame, folly, or despair, it will not long retain its priority. These graceful pavements, renovated streets, and sodden alleys already doom it to be recovered to its former family-sunshine, and plucked from the great white presence of the dome of the Capitol, where enthroned Freedom turns her back upon it, and hides her shield.

To carry a list of this kind to greater lengths, is unnecessary, as all vice of this kind is monotonous, and without any elements of wonder, or even suggestion. Lads beguiled by early tendency or curiosity, older men led astray by drink, ruffians seeking to inspire love in the loathed for the sake of the profits they may receive: what is duller than the page of vice?

A prominent police-authority told me that there were

ONE HUNDRED BORDELLS,

high and low, dedicated to lewdness of the kind recited, in Washington City. Besides, there were a number of houses of call, one of which, and perhaps the most pretentious, is within sight of the Pension Office Department. Three others, notable amongst the police, are on Eleventh street, on Second street near the depot, and on E street. Such places are frequented by errant girls who board at home, and whose parents let them saunter freely around the Capitol or attend the balls and excursions; others, also, by work-girls in the large printing bureaus. The temptation in real rooms in this city, and the necessities of some of the lodging-house ladies being dependent upon it, often leads to indifference as to the morality of the occupants, and thus the proprietress gradually descends to be a procuress. A woman on Fourteenth street, near the Foundry Church, got into the habit of giving place to callers, and the other day an adventuress was brought there, who turned out to be a thief. Tracing the adventuress, the police developed the landlady, who thus lost her disguise as she had already lost her character.

"The worst enemy to the virtue of young girls," said a police-detective to me, "is the private supper-rooms which are springing up on Seventh and some other streets. They look to be mere confectioners' places, but they are generally kept by the lowest mercenaries, and often loose girls lie there in wait for accidental gentlemen. In these abandoned places, with fair outsides, men take bold dames or thoughtless maids, and labor to induce them to drink a glass of wine. The liquor, the surroundings, the intent, and the encouragements which the place affords to the seducer, lead me to hope that we may some day receive warrants to stop these dens of vice."

I put the question to several persons, as to whether lasciviousness

IN THE CAPITAL CITY

was not in excess of the same sadness in other towns.

"Yes," was the answer; "and you can see that it is so by the fact of the reduced working hours, which gives more leisure for idleness to the clerks, and by the excess of numbers of females. Here are plenty of girls working in the Departments, etc., who are inmates of boarding-houses and lodgings. Here are young men and lads who go to work at 9 and stop at 3. Many of them have no mental occupation besides. It is not necessary to put any imputation upon the virtue of the females in the Departments to see that their positions are looser here than elsewhere. In Philadelphia," added the narrator, "where a larger proportion of women are employed in shops than anywhere else, the boldness and the increase of social vice confessedly advance together to an alarming extent. Familiarity, and not opportunity, leads the girl over the line. And reception-life, with its appellate of wine-and-punch-drinking, low-dressing, and bold converse, equally indicates the goat's bad heroine who said of the drink which put the gods to sleep:

That which hath made them drink hath made me bold!

Even loose life is often humdrum and retrograding, however, as we can see in the case of buxom Mistress Lucy Cobb, one of the daily morning visitors whilom at the White House. Experience has satisfied her that life is best led in the ways of industry, and she is a dressmaker again:

The very spot

Where once she won her triumphs is forgot,

There are

THREE QUARTERS OF WASHINGTON CITY

which, by, suction or affinity, draw nearly the whole of the outlaw class into their precincts. These are "Murder-Bay Division," "Swampoodle," and "Hell's Bottom." The former is the great central Alsatia and sanctuary for outlaws of all races, black, yellow, and white, rusty and shrivelled, and Northern scum. The other two are outside the social city, on the plains and plateaus drained by Tiber Creek.

SWAMPOODLE

is in sight of the railroad as one enters the city from Baltimore, and falls under his nose with pestilentic cloudiness just as the dome of the Capitol first meets his eyes. It is, par excellence, the Mackerelville and Moyamensing of the Capital, inhabited by car-drivers, diggers, ditchers, laborers, carters, and that ilk which is given to carousing in the low cribs and drinking-cellarways of its alleydom. It is a sickly spot, up shanties, cabins, mud hovels, and structures made of old hospital-lumber, with a new culvert running through, while ungraded streets point out of their instant abutments drain-pipes, like artillery, to guard this gypsy-camp. Hence, in former times,---before the negro elector got to carrying a razor to enforce the right of suffrage,---the able-bodied Swampoodlers from Tipperary and Galway were summoned to cudgel through a popular election. Big shindies, cross stakes, bouts at arms, etc., continue to mark this quarter, which was always more forlorn than dishonest; and the Capitoline pig grazes on the national square like the cow, in relation, gazed at by the bust of Benjamin Franklin from the Government Printing-Office. But the stupendous wooden piles of the place have stretched their hideous arms around Swampoodle. From the down at Long-bridge Toll-Gate, a new and clean pile advances upon it. In a few years, guzzling the ash-heap and a remembrance only of pipes in the antiquary by the quantity of

HELL'S BOTTOM

is given to a quantity of scantling, canvas, and wretched shanties which cover the space between Canal-street, adjacent to the new and most fashionable quarter of Washington, in the N and Fourteenth streets, and between O and P streets

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Scalpers Preparing for a Raid on the General Managers.

Completion of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway.

Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, Now Inspecting the Work.

Chicago as a Grain-Shipping Point--An Interesting Statement.

A paragraph appeared in THE TRIBUNE day before yesterday to the effect that the General Railway and Steamship Ticket Agents of New York held a meeting on the 11th inst., when Messrs. Swan, Burnham, and Bascom were appointed a committee to represent the Association at the Convention of General Railroad Managers, to be held in this city on the 19th of this month. These self-styled General Railway and Steamboat Ticket Agents are not the General Railroad Ticket Agents who have charge of the Ticket Departments of railroad companies, nor are they employed by any steamship company whatever. These men style themselves General Ticket Agents, and they are well known to the public as Scalpers, because of their experience in scalping those unfortunate travelers who are induced by their eloquence to buy their tickets from them; but the traveling public are not the only victims; the railroad companies themselves are made to "leave hair," and still the latter have thus far done nothing to stop this nefarious business, but have rather countenanced it by allowing these men a certain commission. For example: for a ticket sold from Chicago to New York a commission of $2, and to St. Louis of $1, is paid. These are the established rates, but there are companies which, for the purpose of selling more tickets than others, pay commissions from $2 to $5 to either New York or St. Louis. Still these Scalpers are not satisfied with receiving these high commissions. Most of the tickets they sell are "cut," or or coupon, tickets, which they buy for a trifle from travelers who had bought tickets say from St. Louis to New York, but stopped over in this city, and had no further use for the coupons from here to New York, although the railroad companies would pay the full value for them if presented at their general offices. A ticket from St. Louis to New York, for example, costs $27. From Chicago to New York, $22. The fare from this city to St. Louis is $11. Thus these scalpers find it to their advantage to buy their tickets for New York in St. Louis, making thereby on each ticket the sum of $6, in addition to the $2 or $3 commission. There are even some ways by which these men manage to make on a ticket from St Louis to New York as much as $12 and $15.

Almost all the newspapers in the country have lately urged upon the railroad managers the necessity of breaking up this abuse by paying no more commissions, and not selling any tickets except through their regular salaried agents, and to give the public the benefit of the commissions paid to scalpers. The railway managers, seeing the necessity of this, have lately taken decisive steps for abolishing the commission business, and the meeting of the 19th is for the purpose of finally doing away with it.

The scalpers becoming alarmed at this state of affairs, have formed the above-named General Railway and Steamship Ticket Agents' Association for the purpose of taking unitedly such steps as would prevent the consummation of this reform, and therefore held the meeting in New York, and appointed a committee of three to wait upon the managers and explain to them the beauties of scalping, and show them that it is their interest to pay them each $5,000 to $10,000 for commission every year.

The railroad companies have lately curtailed their expenses by cutting down the salaries of their employes. Why not cut down the salaries of these high-priced individuals, each of whom can afford to wear a diamond pin as large as a saucer, and drive a span of fast horses?

The Railway Association of America, composed as it is of the most high-minded and dignified gentlemen in the country, will undoubtedly receive the delegation from the "General Railway and Steamship Ticket Agents' Association" with all the courtesy due to such men, and will politely tell them that there is no further use for their eloquence; that the reform must be made now, because this is a good year for reforms.

THE GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RAILROAD.

On Friday last Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, accompanied by a large number of influential railroad men, started on a tour of inspection over the newly completed Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. This road penetrates through the immense pine region of Northern Michigan, and crosses at right angles the Kalamazoo, Grand, Rouge, Tamarac, Muskegon, Manistee, and other rivers. The corporation known as the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad was formed from the consolidation of four several companies in Indiana and Michigan, and at present is operated and controlled by the Continental Improvement Company of Pittsburgh. Very little progress was made in construction previous to the year 1865. During that year a bridge was built over Grand River, at Grand Rapids, and the first section of the road, from Grand Rapids to Cedar Springs, a distance of 20 miles, was built and put into operation. The funds expended by the Company in that year were obtained upon bonds of the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, issued in aid of the enterprise. In the spring of 1869, Col. George Gray, attorney for the Company, visited the Eastern cities for the purpose of securing means to be used in carrying on the work of construction. He met Col. Scott and arranged the preliminaries for the contract, which was entered into on the 1st day of October, 1869, with the Continental Improvement Company, whereby the construction of the road was secured, and its completion between Fort Wayne and Little Traverse Bay limited to the period within that date and the 1st of June, 1874. The compensation to the Construction Company was fixed at $3,000 stock, and $12,000 bonds per mile of road it might construct, and the land-grant made by Congress passes into its possession. Under the provisions of this contract construction progressed rapidly, and the road was finished last week, six months before the date agreed upon for its completion.

The Company has also built, in connection with the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road, a branch from Tyfe Lake to Traverse City; also a branch known as the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Road. If Gov. Bagley, in his inspection, finds that the road is well built, he will certify that fact to the General Government, when the Company will come into possession of the remainder of its land-grant.

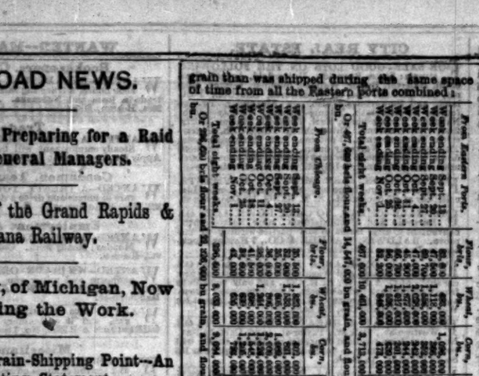
It was contemplated to extend the line from Little Traverse to the Straits of Mackinaw at an early day, but the existing financial troubles will undoubtedly delay the carrying out of this intention.

By an act of Congress, approved June 3, 1856, a grant of public lands was made to the State of Michigan for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Grand Rapids to Little Traverse Bay, a distance of 180 miles, which consisted of 1,281,200 acres, all of which have been certified to the Company. By another act of Congress, approved June 7, 1864, the company received a like grant of land for the Southern division of the road, from Grand Rapids to Fort Wayne, a distance of 140 miles, and limited to contain an area of 931,200 acres. In both grants the quality alloted was alternate five sections on each side of the road, in the first instance the selection to be made within a limit of fifteen, and the latter within twenty miles. The total land grant is 1,160,382.62 acres, and from the first 90,000 acres sold the Company realized $1,597,998.44.

The lands of the Company are situated in the fast-developing Counties of Kent, Montcalm, Newaygo, Mecosta, Lake, Osceola, Clare, Wexford, Missaukee, Grand Traverse, Kalakaska, Antrim, and Charlevoix, and embrace every variety of soil and timber.

A COMPARISON.

It will be seen by the statement below, which has been compiled from the official records, that Chicago has shipped, during the months of October and November, 7,250,600 more bushels of grain than was shipped during the same space of time from all the Eastern ports combined:



THE RAILROAD LAW.

Its Operation Against the Railroads, Against Chicago, and Against Shippers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your review, on the 12th inst., of the October business of the principal Chicago railroads, and its comparison with their business for October, '72, you say, by your reporter:

The Illinois Central fares the worst, having a decrease of about $50,000. The operation of the Illinois law crushes out the business of this road at every competing point with the east and west lines. Only by a flagrant violation of its provisions can the Central take a pound of freight from any of these stations in competition with the Indianapolis and Toledo Roads.

I doubt not that the statement is as true as your admission of it is a surprisingly healthful indication. The farmers' late summer-complaint all over the State, and their false theory that it was high rates on railroads that was physicing them and keeping them poor, have seemed to fill the eyes of even our wisest and fairest metropolitan journalists, as well as of almost everybody else, and to shut from sight the gross fact that the law alluded to is not so much a panacea for rural ills as a poison to the commercial centre of the State, and a petition in bankruptcy against many roads that have long been tributary to the city's wealth.

But this hard, tangible fact, that, in actual loss under last year's October work and in the increase probable without the law, the law has cost the Illinois Central, in a single month, not less than $750,000, and has lost to Chicago, in the same brief time and from the same single source, an equal amount of trade, will scrape some scales from the hitherto blind advocates of the law as a blessing. And, if the application of the law to one road has cost the road and lost Chicago this much in one month, how high will the arithmetic of all Chicago roads figure the joint cost and loss for one year?

Chicago's profits on shipments from the country districts of the State, and on shipments into the same, net her an amount at least equal to the freights on what she gets and sends. If, then, the freights of the Illinois Central are $50,000 less per month since the law than before it; and if, as is reasonable from a comparison with its work in the corresponding months of previous years, the growth of trade within the year ought to increase its monthly freights at least $100,000,—the aggregate reduction, by this law, of the monthly profits on business to this road and this city is $300,000, diminished only by the *nominal* cost of transportation when road-bed and rolling-stock stand idle without it. At least, the Railroad law diverts, through foreign-State lines to Eastern Seaboard markets, that much which would otherwise ride over an Illinois road and deposit its legitimate profit with the business-interests of the natural Illinois market. And so much per month is $3,600,000 per annum, with every prospect of increase for future annums.

And, if this law multiplied by one road gives a loss product of $3,600,000, how many millions of loss will it yield the State and State interests when multiplied by all roads of similar magnitude and situation within the State? For, if the road perhaps most unfavorably affected by the law has its freight-bills reduced $50,000 per month, it is fair to infer that those roads less affected have still been correspondingly losers by it, even though their business for October, '73, exceeds that for October, '72. For example: Your statement referred to puts the October increase of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at $100,000. And yet the law has turned toward its own channels a vast amount of business that formerly sought Chicago over this route from a large number of Mississippi River towns and the southwest sections and branches of the road. A showing, if it were possible, of the amount of old and new business thus diverted from travel over almost the full length of the road, would indicate very closely how much more than $100,000 would have been the October increase of that road but for the State law which stamps out prosperity at every cross-roads and water-highway within or bordering the State and gives it to other States and cities.

It will not do to say that the law's reduction of freights "per mile" is the cause of the diminished comparative income. The law has so increased the rates which it says the roads must charge at competing points that, if they could get their old cargoes, with the natural increase, at those points, they would probably all haul the law as made in their behalf. But high rates at many of those points block up their freight-houses and send their agents a-fishing. It is, as I understand it, high rates imposed upon the roads that they complain of, not low rates; not what they are, by the law, forced to carry for, but their inability, under the law, to get the freight to carry.

Is the State seeking the glory of martyrdom to malice that it thus gathers up its railroads, its trade at all competing points, and the prosperity of its Metropolis, and falls upon the sword-point of a destructive law? A State law "crushing out the business of a road at every competing point" with the line-feeders of other States! A State law fixing rates so *high*, on the road that pays the State a revenue, that, from competing points, its cars must run empty, or be loaded with violations of this hostile law!

Before the calamity of this law, it is clear that the Illinois Central made money on freights at a lower rate than is established by law, or than the people at those points now pay for shipping into their neighboring State; and country consignors and Chicago consignees were partners in the profit. Now, the law fixes the rate so high to this city that shippers will not pay it; the cross-roads into Indiana raise their old rates as high as possible and still be under those imposed upon the Central. The result is one of triple disaster: The road, if it keeps within the law that smells of justice only in its breach, loses the freight, and, therefore, money; Chicago loses the trade of those points, and, therefore, loses money by the law; the people and shippers at those points pay more, and go to poorer markets than before, and, therefore, lose much money by the law of the land that ought to legislate to make them rich.

Will the press and the people support the infliction of penalties for violations of a law that wrongs many and rights none? Will they encourage it to grow old among the living statutes of the State? Yours truly, with a desire to reach truth by discussion, J. C. ALLERTON.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1873.

How the Law Operates in Regard to Cattle-Shipments.

PRINCETON, Ill., Nov. 15, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As no other Kansas-stock shipper seems to have taken public notice of one principal burden of complaint made by local ranchemen at the recent Princeton session of the Railroad Commissioners, kindly permit me to do so.

It was urged to the Commission, and so appeared in the Princeton paper, and a gain in THE TRIBUNE, that "Shippers from Wichita, Kan., could get cars through to Chicago at $70 each, and were allowed to keep the stock in Bureau County from sixty to ninety days, and then go on without increase of price. Special rates were not allowed at Princeton for stock raised here."

I only wish it was as stated. Instead, it is $70 from Kansas City and $110 from Wichita. But, even by the $70 from Kansas City, Chicago gets every car-load of cattle for nearly $50 less from that point than it would cost by the pro-rata rule, if applied to freights coming from other States, while within and without this State. From Quincy the pro-rata of this cast-iron law would be about $60, and nearly as much more from Kansas City. Now, if it is the consumer to whose bill is added all the cost of production and transportation, the people of Chicago save that $50 that would be added to the cost of every car-load of cattle from Kansas City, if the long journey cost as much per mile as does the cattle jaunt to town from this city.

The gist and germ of the Princeton stock-grower's wrath seemed to be that your city consumers did not have to pay $50 more per car. He would clear that much more on his shipments from this place. There seems to be a half-regretful whine to the utterance of the report that special rates are not allowed for stock raised at Princeton. This tends to show that the Burlington Road is disposed to keep the law, though it may bounce Princeton with more force than profit. It further shows that the town once had an affection for special rates, and would secretly rejoice to resume them, and ride to market on the cheapest cart that was running, providing that the Princeton Granges could still publicly pretend that the railroads were the under dog, and that the Paternal Hinbandry pap was still shaking him.

The report further shows that the "unjust discrimination" so much harped upon is by the law, and against the best interests of the State; that there is a restlessness among the people concerning it, and a desire to amend it; but a chagrin over its failure, which former best advocates are slow to confess, and will only after some further wear and tear on the pocket-book. When is dispelled the delusion that railroad-regulation is high rural happiness, I predict a rapid return to the great law of letting a man or a company do what it will with its own.

HENRY C. ALLETON.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Rev. G. O. Barnes, of Kentucky, will preach at the church, No. 280 North Franklin street, at half-past 7 o'clock this evening.

The lectures to be given under the auspices of the Third Unitarian Church will begin a week from this evening, and not this evening, as some persons imagine.

The Junior Literary Society of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church will give an oyster supper in the dining-rooms of the Church to-morrow evening, from 6 to 9 o'clock. The proceeds will be given to the poor.

A meeting of the Ellsworth Zouaves will be held this evening at their hall, over No. 128 LaSalle street, for the purpose of discussing important business. It is requested that all present and past members will attend.

A man named T. F. Judge, was arrested at a late hour on Saturday evening, on the charge of having kidnapped a child from Quincy, three years ago. He was taken to Quincy last evening, in charge of an officer. The child has not been recovered, but is believed to be in this city.

Saturday evening Patrick Barrett entered the saloon of Mrs. Mary Hickey, located at the corner of Crosby and Ohio streets, very much intoxicated. He became so noisy that the men attempted to eject him. A scuffle ensued, during which Pat cut his feminine assailant on the left wrist. A police officer collared Pat, and locked him in a cell at the Chicago Avenue Station.

Yesterday afternoon a little girl named Nellie Kinney, was run over by a carriage, in Calvary Cemetery. She was removed to the house of her parents, near the entrance to the cemetery, and attended by a physician, who pronounced her wounds serious. The horses attached to the carriage were not under control when the accident occurred.

A prisoner named James Wilson, who was arrested on Saturday evening, while in the act of picking a lady's pocket, on a Madison street car, escaped from the lock-up of the Union Street Station yesterday morning. The officer in charge, Milfure, had given him the freedom of the corridor for a sanitary object, and while the officer's back was turned the prisoner opened the door, and walked out. He was not rearrested.

About half-past 7 o'clock last evening, a Madison street car was the scene of an exciting occurrence, as it was passing between Desplaines and Jefferson streets. Among the passengers was a Polander named Frank Reicht, and his wife. When the conductor requested their fare, they protested, saying they had paid it. The conductor, Judge Miller's brother-in-law, thereupon burst into a furious passion, and assaulted the conductor. Quite a scuffle ensued, during which Reicht punched out a pane of glass, with his head, and by so doing drew first blood. His wife screaming, a police officer was attracted to the car, and the Polander was taken into custody, and locked up at the Union Street Station.

Yesterday evening about 8 o'clock, a horse attached to a wagon containing a Mrs. Goldschmidt and her three children, of No. 411 South Morgan streets, ran away from the corner of Madison and Union streets, at a fearful rate of speed, when Officer Ed Laughlin threw himself directly in front of the animal, and, grasping the bridle, almost brought the horse upon his haunches. The horse attempted to break away, and, veering around, upset the wagon, the occupants falling under it. The officer held to the horse, and, by preventing him from drawing the wagon, probably saved the lives of Mrs. Goldschmidt and her children, who escaped with a few scratches. The officer is worthy of much praise for the daring he exhibited.

About 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Patrick Murphy died suddenly in the lock-up of the Armory Police Station. The deceased was brought to the station about noon yesterday, by two friends, who stated that he was delirious from the effects of excessive drinking. They desired that he should remain in the station until this morning, when they promised to remove him to the County Hospital. About 6 o'clock he complained that his head hurt him, and the lock-up keeper, Simons, therefore gave him the freedom of the corridor and access to the stove. About 7 o'clock he suddenly expired. Excessive drinking is supposed to have been the cause of his death. The deceased resided at the corner of Halsted and Twenty-second streets. He was about 35 years of age. The body was sent to the Morgue, and the Coroner notified.

The Psalmist's fervent cry, "I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord, than dwell in the tents of ungodliness," found apparent echo yesterday morning in the hearts of certain young men of uncultivated manners and of pensive vanity, who apparently applied for situations as door keepers at the opening of a new church yesterday morning. This was a pity, because several agreeable people (including reporters) were compelled to hear these little creatures exercise their tongues (silenced through the week behind the counter) in snarling at the deluded people who forced their way in. The little clerk whose dignity expanded round the tiny seat of the north front, was most offensive in this particular. So continuous were his ejaculations, so untutored his movements, that it was impossible to tell the number of the first hymn.

Yesterday a police officer accidentally discovered that the old post-office building, at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, was inhabited by six boys, ranging from 15 to 17 years of age. The discovery was made by the officer observing smoke from a chimney. An investigation revealed a cozy room in the basement, near the north end, furnished with a stove, and three old chairs. The boys were found seated around a fire, engaged in a game of cards. The officer being alone, did not attempt to arrest them until he had secured assistance. When the officers arrived, the boys had disappeared. They were afterwards found in various parts of the building. Two of them scaled the walls, by means of old timbers, and reached the cornice, from which they were forced to descend, by threats that they would be shot if they did not. They were all taken into custody, and locked up at the Armory. Their names are Peter O'Brien, William Warren, Charles and Thomas Webb, Thomas Doyle, and William Wright. Several articles were found in the room which indicated that the boys were engaged in sneak-thieving. They will be examined before Bonyon this morning.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17—1 a. m.—The lowest barometer is now centered in Western North Carolina, with southwesterly winds, threatening weather, and rain in the Southern States and Tennessee; northwesterly and northeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and higher temperature prevail in the Middle States and Lower Lake region; northwesterly winds, cold clearing weather and occasional snow in New England; northwesterly winds, threatening weather and rain in the Ohio Valley; northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and falling temperature in the northeast, Upper Lake region, and southward to Missouri.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, northeasterly winds, low barometer, cloudy weather and rain. For New England, northerly winds, cloudy weather, and snow. For the Lower Lakes, northerly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain and snow. For the Ohio Valley and thence to Southern Tennessee, westerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to the lower Missouri Valley, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain; clearing west of the Mississippi. For the South Atlantic States, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather. All reports are missing from the Southwest, the Central and Western Gulf, the Missouri Valley, and the extreme Northwest.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Rain/ Weather.
Cheyenne	29.97	51	W., fresh	.0 Clear.
Chicago	29.87	40	N. W., fresh	.0 Thr'tning.
Cincinnati	29.39	40	N. W., fresh	.. Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.71	35	N., light	.0 Clear.
Duluth	29.19	37	S. W., gentle	.0 Fair.
Davenport	29.63	40	W., W., fresh	.0 Cloudy.
Detroit	29.46	37	N. E., light	.0 Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.48	36	N. W., fresh	.0 Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.32	28	N., fresh	.0 Clear.
Keokuk	29.66	43	N. W., brisk	.0 Thr'tning.
La Crosse	29.71	33	N. W., gentle	.0 Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.56	36	N. W., fresh	.0 Clear.
Marquette	29.49	35	Calm	.0 Cloudy.
Omaha	29.76	42	S., fresh	.0 Fair.
Pembina	29.61	22	S. W., gentle	.0 Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.60	34	W., gentle	.. Fair.
Toledo	29.71	40	Calm	.0 Clear.
Yankton	29.76	46	N. W., gentle	.0 Cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL REPORTS.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 16.—Five inches of snow have fallen here to-day.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Three inches of snow have fallen here, and it is still snowing. Eastern dispatches report several inches of snow, and the storm not abated.

WASHINGTON.

Conkling's Chances for the Chief-Justiceship—How His Promotion Would Affect Various Political Schemes—The Virginia Senatorial Campaign—Mr. Creswell's Annual Report—The Senatorial Committee on Transportation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONKLING FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Conversation with a gentleman in the inner circle of the Supreme Court shows that the probabilities, since the New York election and the Republican complexion of the Legislature, are largely in favor of Roscoe Conkling's nomination for Chief Justice. His friends have ascertained, without embarrassing the President, that if nominated he will take the position. One of the Cornells, of New York, is already being pushed for the succession. The leading contestants for the next Presidency, including Grant, favor Conkling's appointment, as it will make one candidate less. Blaine, one of the Presidential solicitors, has no personal relations with Conkling, and does not want his opposition in active politics. Carpenter formerly had influence with the President, and had made up a slate by which he was to retire Cadwallader Washburn into the Governorship and Senator Howe into the Chief-Justiceship, and clear the way for himself for re-election to the Senate. Circumstances over which he had no control have reduced Howe's influence at the White House, and Senator Howe is not regarded as in the field. Attorney General Williams also had his backers, chief of whom was an able member of his family, but public expectation did not respond to this suggestion. Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, at one time occupied a favorable place in the President's mind, but he had no political support whatever. The same is the case with Senator Edmunds. Mr. Evarts has given offense by appearing to rate his deserts too favorably. There were

FOUR CANDIDATES OF THE SUPREME BENCH

Judge Bradley was pushed by Secretary Robeson, who expects to succeed Stockton in the Senate, and the Democratic Senator Stockton also urges Bradley, for, as is well known, no matter which clique carries New Jersey, the same personal faction remains in power. Judge Swayne had his claims presented to the President and left them there. He is the second Justice on the Bench, in priority of time, and Clifford would be the Chief Justic by date of appointment, but being a Democrat he has not been taken into consideration. At the first, Justice Miller led all rivals, but as he is third in the date of his commission, the President considers that the harmony of the Bench might be disturbed by his promotion. Judge Miller's friends have been active, but it is the opinion of one of them, from whom these points have been obtained, that he does not occupy the prominent place he once held as to availability. Some time ago, an Alabama delegation waited on the President to urge the appointment of a

SOUTHERN MAN AS A JUDICIAL JUSTICE,

by moving up one of the present Justices to the head of the Bench, in order to supply a person familiar with the local law and customs of the South. Two persons named as the Southern Justice were Gen. Bristow, of Kentucky, and Mr. Durant, of Louisiana. It is understood from the President's remarks on this occasion that he has about abandoned the idea of nominating anybody on the Bench at present. The late election in New York and its happy termination for the President's party has again raised Mr. Conklin's claims to the foremost place. Of his confirmation there is no doubt. The President has always appreciated his commendation as the most judicious and eloquent of any of the defenders of himself and his Administration. His attainments in the law are considered respectable by all the President's coterie, and by the President as eminent. The latter authority also regards Conklin's services in the Senate against Schurz and Sumner, and his behavior in the last national campaign, as of the highest usefulness. His youth, personal appearance, natural vigor of mind, social status and capacity for study are all points in his favor. He has made no mistakes in nominating himself, nor in exhorting any such personal pressure as would make his acceptance of office undignified. The present members of the Bench have no other objections to him than his weakness in the knowledge of law and his antagonistic position in former times, while in the House and Senate, to the assumptions of the Bench. The opinions above expressed have been tested by reference to those best acquainted with the situation.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

The campaign for a Senator to succeed Lewis, in Virginia, awakens interest in all the Southern States, of which Virginia is the champion. Advices indicate that the contest is between Walker and Withers, both of whom have the support of the invading railroad interests of the North. Walker is out of favor with the old native politicians, while the young men formerly in the Confederate army advocate his claims as a Northern man, who has kept faith in every respect, and whose defeat would discourage immigration to the State and give a semblance of exhultation to the overwhelming Democratic victory. His protecting administration is also charged to have reduced the apprehensions of the negroes, who had been told four years ago that if he were elected they could be recommitted to slavery. Withers is obnoxious to Mahone, President of the Great Southern Railroad, but as he has the appointment of Commissioners in the State Senate, Mahone would not be unwilling to put him in the United States Senate in order to have a Lieutenant-Governor who would make Commissioners more favorable to Mahone's railroad. Kemper is also a candidate.

[To the Associated Press.]

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Postmaster-General Creswell will shortly issue an order reducing the registration fee for domestic letters and packages to eight cents.

MR. CRESWELL'S REPORT.

The Postmaster-General has finished his annual report. He renews the recommendation of a Government postal telegraph, and urges at length his views in favor of post-office savings banks, some time ago given to the public. He makes no recommendation of subsidies to steamship lines carrying mails.

The Senate Committee on Transportation has determined to postpone its Southern trip until about Dec. 15.

LANSING, MICH.

Convention of Superintendents of the Poor—State Debt.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 16.—There will be a convention of County superintendents, to devise a plan for uniform support and management of the poor at Lansing sometime in December.

The interest-bearing debt of the State is $1,605,000.

Tichborne.

From the New York Times.

We noticed some ten days since a cable dispatch announcing that the famous Tichborne trial had been postponed, on the motion of Mr. Hawkins, to Nov. 17, 1874—a little more than a year—and we remarked that the statement was incomprehensible. It now appears from the English journals that the motion was to adjourn to Nov. 17, 1873—or a little more than a fortnight. It is estimated that the summing up of the defence and the reply of Mr. Hawkins will consume not more than four weeks, and that the case will be ended by Christmas. It was begun on the 23d of April, and will then have lasted eight months.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Rentes

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The modified at 57f 50c. Left has resolved to withdraw section of the which it intended to propose the amendments Committee on the prolongation report of the dent's powers, and to unite with of the Presi- in the effort to defeat the motion Republicans ditional prolongation of ten years was uncon- presented to the Assembly by Gen. Ca will be to-morrow. carnier,

In the elections for members of the A to-day, the Republicans carried the Departm and of Aube.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Nov. 16.—The Carlist Chieftain, Dorregarray, now occupies Los Arcos.

Gen. Morionez has retired to Logrono to await the result of the Ministerial crisis in Madrid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—It is said that Sir John Duke Coleridge, will be elevated to the peerage.

ITALY.

ELECTION OF THE JESUITS.

Rome (Oct. 21) Correspondence of the London Morning Herald.

Yesterday morning the Government, represented by the Junta of Liquidation for Ecclesiastical Corporations, took possession of six of the principal convents in Rome. Operations commenced at 9 a. m. when the Notary Bosio, the Municipal Councillor Alibrandi, and a Secretary of the Junta proceeded to the Roman College, hitherto directed and possessed by the Jesuits. These functionaries were received by the Rector, Father Cardella, by the Rector of the English College, Dr. O'Callaghan, and the Canonico Petacci, Secretary of the Cardinal Vicar, after the delegates had communicated their mandate and drawn up the proces verbal of their act of possession, the Rector of the Roman College read a protest in the name of the Company of Jesus, to the effect that the Roman College was an international institution destined for the education of italian and foreign youth, and concluded by stating that the present fathers only submitted to force. A similar protest was read and handed to the delegates by the rector of the English College, in the name of all the other rectors of foreign colleges. Finally, the Canon Petacci protested against the occupation of the Roman College, as being Pontifical property. This morning, the delegates took possession of the rooms inhabited by Fathers Pincelli, Secchi, Patrizi, and others. When they were sealing up the doors of the library, yesterday, the Rector of the college observed to them, "It is useless, gentlemen, for you to seal up these doors, for we shall soon return, and then we shall have to re-open them."

On Sunday morning the prohibition for the Jesuits to officiate in the churches hitherto dependent on their order came into operation for the first time. The great Church of the Gesu was crowded at 11 a.m., but the masses, few and far between, were celebrated by non-Jesuit priests without the usual sumptuous solemnities, the pulpit was mute, the confessionals were abandoned, and the aspect of the ample building was silent and sad.

CRIME.

A Clergyman to be Tried Ecclesiastically and Criminally.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 16.—The ecclesiastical trial of the Rev. William Rice has been postponed to Dec. 16, on account of the counsel employed having other business engagements; and will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mason. His trial for the crime of adultery at this place, by a member of his church at Mason, will be held at the Church Nov. 18.

Found Guilty of Murder.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 17.—Joseph Brown, who has been imprisoned here two years for the killing of old Mr. and Mrs. Kremer, near Auburn, was found guilty of murder in the first degree last night.

Arrest of a Gang of Youthful Thieves in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 16.—The police to-day arrested five young men, supposed to be guilty of numerous thefts in this country, after diligent search. An abandoned smoke-house, in the southern part of the city, was found to be their headquarters, and in this place were found various kinds of arms, which had been stolen from the State Arsenal, dry goods, clothes and provisions. The boys are supposed to belong to a gang that have committed many depredations in this locality for some months.

Lynching of One of the Negroes Concerned in the Grant Parish (La.) Outrage.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 13.

From a reliable gentleman who has just arrived in the city on the steamboat Gladiola, we glean the following late news in relation to the end and just deserts of one of the wretches who was implicated in this brutal affair. The steamboat Gladiola arrived at Colfax on Saturday evening, and several of the officers and passengers went ashore, and there they heard the particulars of the crime, and further, that one negro man, whose name could not be learned, but who was certainly implicated in the affair, and was supposed to be the leader, had met his death by the hands of the justly-outraged citizens of the parish. It is the opinion of the citizens of who succeeded in hunting down this wretch, were many colored people, who deprecate in the strongest language the inhuman act perpetrated by these outlaws. Before the death of the negro who was caught, he confessed his crime, and gave the names of eleven others who were concerned in the hellish treatment of the young lady. The citizens of the parish have no objection to the law taking its proper course, they only insisting that this case be acted upon at once and without delay. The little child who was so brutally treated together with the deceased young lady, and who was left out on the roadside in the chill air all night, it is thought will die.

The Murder and Suicide in Cooper County, Mo.

From the Cooper County (Mo.) Journal.

Last Tuesday was an awful day to the good people of Bell Air and vicinity. Toward noonday the news was heralded abroad that Henry Rombo had killed Miss Wallen, and then shot himself, at the home of the latter, early on that morning. The neighbors congregated at Mr. Wallen's, and found that the report was indeed too true. The facts of the case, as near as it is possible to collect them in such cases, are these:

Young Roe had been visiting Miss Wallen for a year or more, and it is supposed they were engaged to be married. At any rate he asked Mr. Wallen for his consent to their marriage, and failed to obtain it. This so worked upon his mind as to drive him almost—if not quite—insane. On the morning above referred to, young Roe rode over to Mr. Wallen's house, and found Miss Mollie, the object of his affections, milking the cows. How long they conversed is not known. Mrs. W., who is the stepmother of Miss Wallen, stepped out to see what was detaining the latter, and saw her with young Roe in the cow lot. She heard Miss Wallen say, "Henry, wait awhile," and these are all she